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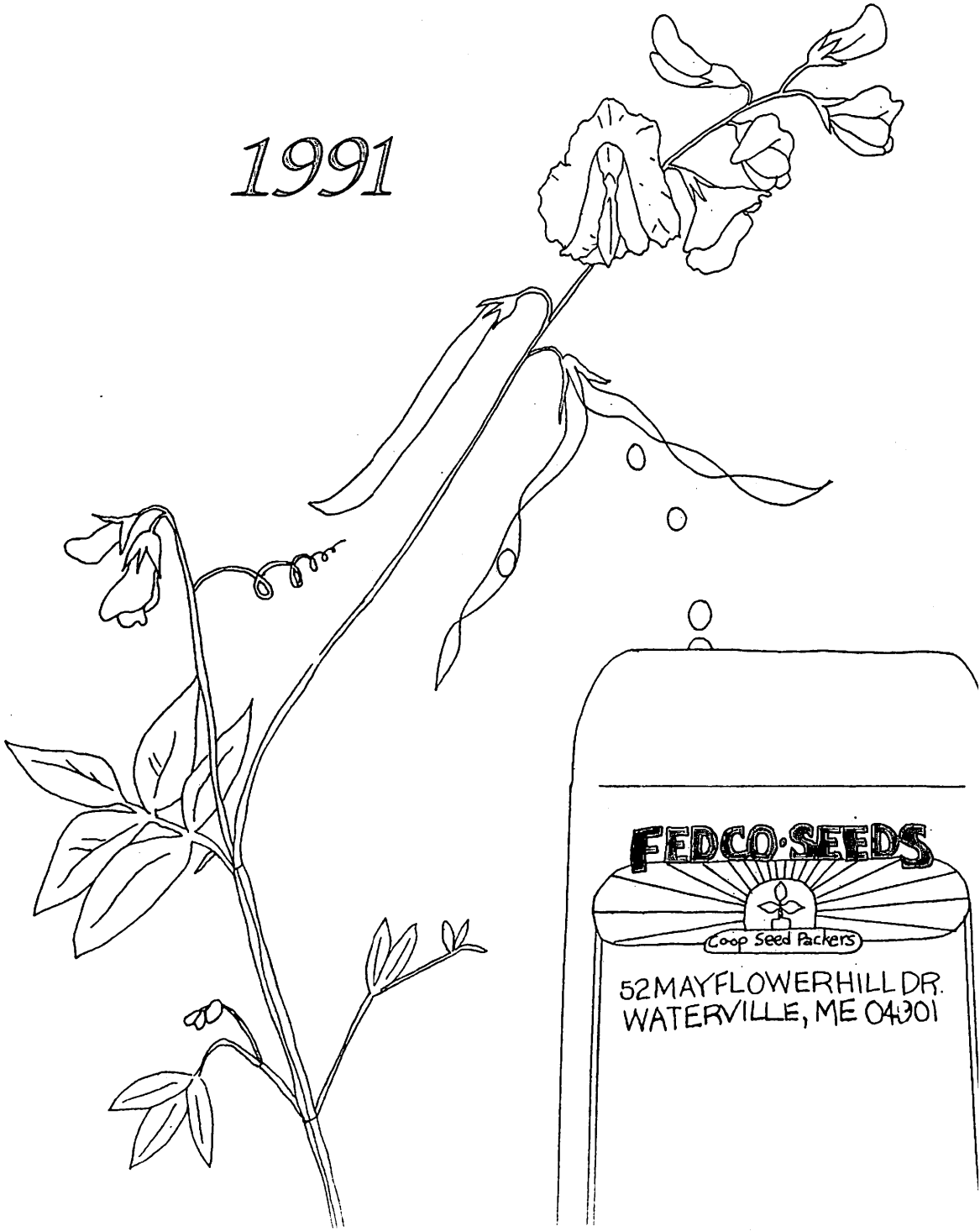

FEDCO SEEDS
Coop Seed Packers
52 MAYFLOWER HILL DR.
WATERVILLE, ME 04901

Who We Are

Fedco Seeds is a cooperative offering four seasonal preorders: 1) Garden seeds and accessories; 2) fruit and nut trees and berry bushes; 3) spring flowering bulbs; 4) 'Tubers'-- seed potatoes, onion sets, fall-flowering bulbs and cover crops. We employ 2 full-time year-round coordinators, several part-time coordinators, plus up to 20 seasonal workers. If you are interested in working for us, send an application to Fedco Seeds, Personnel Committee, 52 Mayflower Hill Dr., Waterville, Me. 04901.

Order	Forms Available	Orders Due	Orders Shipped	Coordinator	Address
Seeds	early December	discounts: Feb. 1 final deadl. Mar.30	early delivery: mid Feb main orders: March	CR Lawn	52 Mayflower Waterville 04901 207-872-9093
Tubers	January	March	April	Gene Frey	as above
Bulbs	June	August	October	Gene Frey	as above
Trees	September	December	April	John Bunker	Box 340 Palermo 04354 207-993-2837

For further information, please write or call the appropriate coordinator.

Welcome!

Welcome to our 13th annual cooperative garden seed pre-order! After a cold, wet spring, culminating in a frost on June 5, our 1990 growing season suddenly took off and just kept on improving right into September. This year we have added a number of new varieties which were stellar performers in our trials.

Once again we are using the first few pages of our catalog to tell you a little about what makes Fedco Seeds different from most other seed companies. We hope you will take the time to read about us before you peruse our selections. The more you understand why we do things, the better we can serve you.

Most of the folks who buy from us do so as members of a cooperative or ordering group. If you are a coordinator or collator for an ordering group please read the instructions for group orders in the back of the catalog. If you plan to order by yourself, or are not coordinating a group, you may skip that section.

A Brief History of Fedco Seeds

Fedco stands for "Federation of Cooperatives." In 1978 the Maine Federation of Cooperatives hired CR Lawn to work on special projects. CR's idea for a Maine statewide cooperative garden seed order was one such project. At its December, 1978, General Meeting, the Maine Federation of Cooperatives approved his proposal. With the help of the Fedco Warehouse Collective, CR coordinated the first Fedco Seeds order in 1979.

Interest in Fedco Seeds spread swiftly from Maine to Massachusetts, then into the rest of New England, the northeast and beyond. In the eleven years since 1979 the business has grown from 98 orders totaling $9,956 to over 1,200 orders totaling in excess of $167,000. We continue to specialize in varieties particularly suited to our cold northeastern climate.

Fedco Seeds has, in fact, outlived the federation from which it got its name. The Federation of Cooperatives dissolved in 1985, shortly after the financial failure of its natural foods warehouse. Fedco Seeds was able to survive because we had incorporated separately on Feb. 1, 1982.

As part of our cooperative heritage, we encourage people to get together to order in groups. Group orders help us keep costs down. We also strive to avoid repetition of information readily available elsewhere. Such economizing enables us to sell at a fraction of normal retail price.

Our staff has grown from CR and six seed packers employed for two weeks to our present 25 persons, most working seasonally. Along the way, we have incorporated the Fedco Trees order, originated by John Bunker in 1984. A seed potato order begun in 1981 by Peacemeal Farm's Tom Roberts evolved into our Moose Tubers order in 1985. Polly Pattison and CR initiated the spring flowering bulb order in 1984, and in 1988 Fedco Seeds took on the management of MOFGA's Organic Growers Supply order and combined it with the Moose Tubers mailing. This year the OGS items have been incorporated into the seed order's expanded accessories section.

As a result, we now run four seasonal businesses, on a preorder, prepay basis. We collate and ship most of our orders in two or three batches. Such intensifying creates economies of scale and keeps costs down. Between seasons, overhead is minimal.

OUR STAFF IS MULTITALENTED. When they are not filling orders they are teachers, carpenters, coop store managers, orchardists, market growers, homesteaders, artists, indexers, homeschoolers and much more. Some have been with us for a long time. Other folks have come in more recently, and each year we have a few "rookies." All of us, whether working our first order or our 13th, enjoy being a part of such rewarding work.

How You Can Get More Involved

**TELL US HOW OUR VARIETIES PERFORMED FOR YOU. Did you especially like something? Was something disappointing? Let us know. Tell us why. The more details you furnish, the more we learn.

**SUGGEST NEW VARIETIES. Be these heirlooms which have been rediscovered, new varieties from modern breeding programs, or old standbys we've overlooked, your suggestions always interest us. The more specific your opinion, the more useful to us. Asking for 'more peppers' is only a little helpful. 'Yellow peppers' is more helpful. 'Gold Crest pepper' is still more helpful. Telling us why you like Gold Crest is most helpful. And please tell us whose seed you've been using.

**JOIN OUR NETWORK OF SEED GROWERS. You must be a highly skilled gardener, but need not be very experienced at seed growing. Our network is still in its fledgling stage, with room for experimenting and learning.

**DO YOU HAVE SEED OF AN HEIRLOOM variety which you think has commercial potential? If you send us a sample, we will grow it out to see if we agree. A variety with commercial potential must ripen quality fruit in our short growing season. It should have outstanding taste and/or appearance.

How We Work

1.PROFIT SHARING: We are one of the few seed companies in the United States organized as a cooperative. We are a joint 60/40 consumer/worker cooperative. Consumer members own 60% of the cooperative and worker members 40%. Consumers and worker members share proportionately in the cooperative's profits.

2. COOPERATION: We especially encourage group orders through our pricing structure. Large orders received by Feb. 1 get volume discounts. It is easy to form a group: just get together with friends, neighbors, fellow members of a club, grange, chapter, church or co-op. Use the volume discounts as a group fundraiser or pass them on to those who do the work on the order.

3. MINIMUM ORDER: The minimum order we accept is $25. If your order is smaller you should order through a group. Orders sent to us under $25 will be returned! Orders under $50 must pay $5 for handling and shipping. On all other orders we pay for shipping.

4. VOLUME DISCOUNTS: For orders in by cutoff date of Feb. 1:

OVER $100 DEDUCT 10%
OVER $200 DEDUCT 15%
OVER $500 DEDUCT 20%

Large groups placing second orders after Feb. 1 qualify for the same discount as on their original order, provided their second order exceeds $50.

5. MOFGA/NOFA DISCOUNT: Members of Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Assn. or Natural Organic Farmers' Association receive a 10% discount on Supplies for Organic Growers items *only*, regardless of ordering date.

6. PICKUP DISCOUNTS: A 10% discount is allowed for orders picked up at our warehouse in Winslow from 9:30 AM to 4:30 PM, WED. Mar. 6-Fri. Mar. 15. No weekend pickups. We will send directions for those planning to come. This option is available only for orders received by Sat. Feb. 23.

7. BULK ORDER SERVICE: To better serve commercial and larger growers, Bulk Order Forms are available upon request for those who want to purchase larger quantities of seed than are listed on the regular order form. Please specify vegetables or herbs/flowers or both. Bulk orders are custom filled and shipped throughout February as seeds arrive.

8. JANUARY JIFFYSHIP: To meet the needs of commercial growers who need to start their seeds by the beginning of February, we will ship seed on hand as of Jan. 25 to all those who order with us by Jan. 19.

9. EARLY DELIVERY SERVICE: For those who need to start seedlings indoors in February, early delivery of selected varieties is available to orders received by Feb.1. We will ship by Wed. Feb. 13, with out-of-state orders going first class mail and in-state third or fourth class.

Ordering Timetable

Sat. Jan. 19: JANUARY JIFFYSHIP CUTOFF DATE See page 9 for details.

Thurs. Jan. 31 & Fri. Feb. 1: CALL-IN DAYS Orders may be called in to (207) 872-9093.

Fri. Feb. 1: VOLUME DISCOUNT AND EARLY DELIVERY CUTOFF DATE To be eligible for early delivery shipping and volume discounts, orders must be received or called in by this date. See order sheet for early delivery varieties and ordering information and page 3 for volume discount schedule.

Sat. Feb. 23: CALL-IN DAY Orders may be called in to (207) 872-9093. Please no call-ins after this date.

Sat. Feb. 23: STOCK REPLENISHMENT CUTOFF DATE We replenish stock to fill orders received by or called in on this date. Orders received after this are filled on a 1st come, 1st served basis.

Sat Feb 23: PICKUP DEADLINE Orders received after this date may not be picked up at the warehouse.

Feb. 25-Mar 30: LATE ORDER PERIOD These orders can expect some out-of-stocks (O/S). Based on past experience, O/S rate may exceed 10% after Mar. 10, and 20% right before the 30th. You may elect to accept substitutions of similar varieties, thereby reducing your O/S rate. All late orders are shipped UPS. No pickups are possible.

Sat. Mar. 30: FINAL ORDER DATE No call-ins. Orders received after this date WILL BE RETURNED UNFILLED WITHOUT EXCEPTION!!

Wed. Apr. 24: All adjustments, corrections, additions must be completed.

Fri. Apr. 26-Sat. Apr. 27: We will be at the Fedco Tree Sale in Monroe, Me. Your last chance to purchase seeds from us until Common Ground Fair in September.

May-Sept: CLOSED FOR THE SEASON! We use this time away from sales to trial old and new varieties at our farm so that we can continue to improve on our selections.

Shipping Timetable

Thurs. Jan. 31: JIFFY SHIPMENTS All seed on hand shipped for January Jiffyship orders. Balance of orders shipped by Fri. Mar. 8.

Wed. Feb. 13: EARLY DELIVERY SHIPMENTS

Month of February: BULK ORDER SHIPMENTS Seeds ordered on the Bulk Order Form are shipped throughout the month as seed arrives. ACCESSORIES SHIPMENTS Some partial shipments of seeds and accessories may be made during this month to larger orders received by Feb. 1.

Wed. Mar. 6-Fri. Mar.15: PICKUP WEEKS Orders may be picked up at our warehouse in Winslow from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm. No weekend pickups.

Fri. Mar. 8: JANUARY ORDER SHIPMENTS COMPLETED

Fri. Mar.15: FEBRUARY ORDER SHIPMENTS COMPLETED

Wed. Mar. 20: ORDERS THRU MARCH 9 SHIPPED For orders after Mar. 9, allow one week processing, plus one week shipping time.

Please allow up to 7 days from dates above for UPS shipment. If you have not received order within that time (for example, by Mar. 22 for February orders), please call us immediately. Don't delay, the sooner we track your missing order, the more likely it can be found.

We almost always meet these shipping deadlines, and we make every effort to beat them.

Please note that January Jiffyship orders are the only ones we can rush. If you require early shipment, PLEASE order early.

TELEPHONING US

In our society it has become almost a reflex action to pick up the phone. Because our office is also the residence of our coordinator CR Lawn, we ask you to please be considerate in phoning us. We thank those who observed the following courtesies last year, and we urge you to do so again this year:

1) TO AVOID THAT RECORDED MESSAGE! please restrict your phone calls to regular business hours, 9 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday.

2) Before you phone, please read all the directions. Your question might be answered before you pick up the phone. You'll save money, and we will, too.

3) We love getting mail. Often we are able to respond to your letters the same day that we get them. Please consider using the mail before you phone.

4) We accept phoned-in orders only on our three special call-in days. Please don't phone in your order at any other time. Please stick it in the mail.

5) Please don't call us in March unless absolutely necessary because during that month our office staff is usually in the warehouse figuring invoices. March callers should expect to receive a recorded message.

6) If we make an error in filling your order, please mail us the correction sheet which accompanies every shipment. Please don't call us for a few packets of missing seed. Reserve calls for major problems (ie did not receive all or a major part of your order or received someone else's order instead of yours).

7) Please don't call to ask us when your order will be shipped. We adhere to our shipping schedule in the catalog and cannot rush your order.

8) Please don't call to ask us when backorders will arrive. We ship backorders as soon as the seed arrives. Calling won't get it there any faster.

By following these suggestions you will help us improve everyone's service by enabling us to get our work done more quickly. You will also be helping us control our costs which will redound to your benefit.

BACKORDERS

Everyone hates backorders. They are the bane of the seed business, causing you inconvenience and us anguish. Because we understand that they are particularly difficult for group and cooperative orders, we strive mightily to avoid them. However, we now offer so many varieties that the late arrival of a few is almost inevitable. Because many of our varieties have only one primary supplier, finding alternative supplies when they do not arrive on time is difficult, sometimes impossible.

Therefore, we are again offering you the option of refusing backorders. If you say 'no' to backorders you will be shipped everything we have on hand as of your shipping date, and refunded for those items which have not yet arrived. You should expect a slightly higher out-of-stock rate than previously. If you decide to accept backorders, you will not be refunded for late items, but will be expected to distribute them to your members when they arrive. We will try to limit backorders to one shipment, but must resort to multiple shipments where items and arrival dates dictate.

OOPS!

No one likes to talk about making mistakes. We are constantly honing our quality control systems to reduce the likelihood of errors. But because we are human, we will always make at least a few. So we have added this section to talk about what you should do if we goof.

We know that mistakes are frustrating. Therefore, we especially appreciate folks who are courteous in reporting them to us. We do not have a nice day if you are indignant. Vibes out=Vibes back.

category 1: Missing packets of seed

Each final shipment includes an invoice (the same order form you sent to us) and a correction sheet. By following the procedures outlined on the correction sheet, you can ascertain whether missing items are the result of our mistakes or your own collating and breakdown errors. If we have made an error please mail the correction sheet back to us promptly. Please do not call us about a few missing packets.

category 2: received someone else's order.

Call us immediately if you got someone else's seeds.

category 3: missing full order or a major part of shipment

Allow ample time for your seeds to arrive. Please consult our shipping timetable to know when to expect your shipment. If it does not come on time, call us ASAP. If one box arrives, but a second is missing, allow an extra day or two, then call us if it is still missing.

category 4: poor germination

1) If a bunch of different varieties or all of your beets failed to come, the problem is probably your cultural problem and not our seed. A common error is to plant when the soil temperature is still too cold. Sometimes excessive or inadequate moisture is the culprit. Occasionally poor soil fertility or tilth is to blame.

2) If one variety fails when other like varieties are succeeding, the problem may be with the seed. Please write us, telling us the specific variety involved and the problem. If possible, please send the original packet the seed came in. We will give you a replacement or a refund.

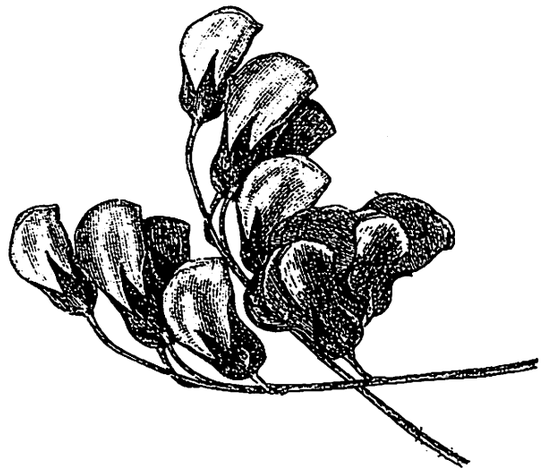
category 5: mislabeled packet, wrong variety came up, or off-types present

1) FIRST, make sure if you can that you planted what you thought you did. It is easy to make labeling errors in the greenhouse or garden.

2) If you think we made the mistake, write us, explaining what is wrong. We will send replacement or refund and will also try to explain what might have happened.

3) If off-types are occurring in your patch, please write us and describe the problem. These off-types could have seeded themselves from the previous year's crop on your plot, or else our supplier might not have properly rogued their seed to remove the off-types. It is very important that we hear about such problems *as soon as possible after you discover them* so that we can maximize the quality of the seed we are offering.

We hope that you will not experience any of these errors. But if you do, we want to hear about them and have a chance to fix them.



Ecological Concerns

Of necessity we are becoming more conscious of ecological choices. Even a small business like ours uses a lot of resources. Our policy is to recycle whenever economically feasible so that we can minimize our negative impact on the environment.

BOXES: All of our shipping boxes are recycled. We buy used boxes from nearby health and coop food stores at nominal cost. We save money and resources, too.

PACKING MATERIAL: Our normal packaging ballast is recycled newspaper. Occasionally we use recycled plastic peanuts. We never buy peanuts, but we do reuse rather than dump those sent by our suppliers. Our warehouse crew hates handling them, but until our suppliers stop using them, we're stuck.

ORDER FORMS: We use more than 80 cases of paper per year, and are presently debating the merits of switching to recycled paper. Unfortunately, its cost is 35% greater than for the stock we're presently using, an additional expense of more than $1,100 which we would have to pass on to you in higher prices. We would be interested in knowing whether you think it is worth the extra expense. In the mean time, we have reviewed the number of order forms we are sending to you to correlate it to your group's buying activity with us. We are also giving you the opportunity on our order forms to let us know if you desire some, but not all, of our seasonal mailings. We hope you will help us to save paper by eliminating unwanted mailings.

SEED TREATMENTS: We do not sell treated seeds. We do not wish to expose ourselves to potentially harmful fungicides, and we do not wish to expose you or your soil to them.

ROTENONE AND GARDEN DUST: We have ceased to offer these broad spectrum "organic" pesticides, and urge you to switch to gentler forms of insect control whenever possible.

Commonly Asked Questions

1) Why didn't I get my order forms? Why did you send 10 when I asked for 7? The answers are what you don't want to hear about the U.S. Postal Service. We send catalogs to around 5,000 different addresses via third class bulk mail. This service is still a bargain at 16.7 cents per catalog/order form (less for the bigger bundles). The same package would cost 85 cents via first class mail.

Unfortunately, with the USPS you get what you pay for. Although most catalogs are delivered within two weeks, a significant percentage can take up to a month. Moreover, the USPS fails to deliver an estimated 10-12% of all bulk mail.

If we do not have your correct address, the post office will not forward your catalog. If your address has changed within the 6-month forwarding period, the post office will notify us of your new address for a 30 cent fee, enabling us to try again to send you a catalog. But there is a delay. Rules for bulk mail require each mailing to contain a minimum of 200 identical pieces, so we customarily wait until we have 200 new addresses before responding to address changes.

If your address change is more than six months old, not only will your catalog be lost, but also your address will be lost to us.

The USPS requirement for identical packages also prevents us from customizing the number of forms you receive. If you ask for six, you will get whatever number the folks in your range are getting, which could be anywhere from 5 to 8.

You can help us by informing us of address changes (including reassignment of box numbers by the post office and switches from street address delivery to a post office box) and by notifying us if the address on your label is incorrect in any way. If you have not received a seed catalog by Jan. 1 or a Moose Tubers form by Feb. 1 please notify us.

2) Why don't you list seed crops in alphabetical order like other seed houses? Our order form is organized roughly according to the size of the seeds. We start with the heavier seeds which we want to be on the bottom of all the boxes for shipping. We also think it makes more sense for seeds of one family to be together in one section. Cauliflower should be next to broccoli, not after carrots. Cultural requirements, seed size, seed costs and number of seeds needed to sow 100 row feet are similar for all brassicas, but not at all similar for cauliflower and carrots. A few other seed companies such as Seeds Blum organize their catalogs the way we do. Most don't. We think the alphabetizers should change, not us.

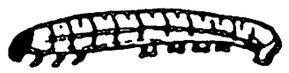
3) Why don't you list your seed sources for each variety? We are responsible for the seed we sell, not our suppliers. If you have problems or praise, we want you to contact us, *not* our supplier. When necessary, we pass your feedback on to our suppliers. Sometimes we have more than one lot of the same variety, from different sources. Last year we had three different sources for Emperor Broccoli. Sometimes the source changes between catalog production time and the time of actual shipment. Some of the source information we printed would be incorrect. If you have a specific question about the source of any of our listings, write us. We'll be glad to respond.

4) Why have order deadlines? Why not accept orders year round? Seeds is a peak season business. We keep our costs down by taking advantage of the intensities of the peaks while avoiding the unprofitable valleys. The slow volume of summer and fall could not pay for the costs of keeping on an order fulfillment crew. Cutting off orders also enables us to stop buying stock and to hold over as few seeds as possible from year to year. You get fresher, more viable seeds as a result. Having an off season enables us to get to the farm to trial new and old varieties. The knowledge we gain from growing some of the seeds we sell is invaluable. We take time out to visit other farms, too, where we see the same and other varieties in different conditions. And while we're out in the field weeding and tending, we also have the time to think of how we did last year and how we can improve to serve you better. The seasonal balance between mental and physical labor, between the pressures of order fulfillment and the timeless gazing at clouds and plants creates the contrasts that give us perspective on our work and keep it fresh and vital.

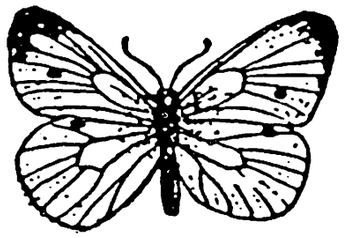
5) Why have four separate orders? Why not combine into one form with one catalog for all? Our different orders have different shipping and planting requirements. You need your seeds by March, but we cannot ship your onion sets and seed potatoes in March because they could freeze en route. Spring flowering bulbs must be shipped in fall. Rather than having to file away part of your order until later, and keep a complicated set of accounts, we prefer to separate into different orders.

6) Why don't you take orders over the phone? We do accept phone orders on our three designated call-in days at our major deadlines. But we don't on other days. Here are several reasons why we always prefer mail orders to phone orders: a) Mail order is more cost effective for both you and us. On phone orders you have to pay for the call and we have to pay wages to the person taking your order. b) The probability of errors increases for orders taken over the phone. c) Some folks always delay sending copies of phone orders with remittance, and have to be sent reminders.

7) Why don't you accept credit cards? We have less and less confidence in a flawed national prosperity built upon the flimsy foundation of debt. We prefer the thrifty Yankee mentality of economizing where possible and avoiding debt where we can. Offering credit might boost our sales, but it would also increase our costs. All of our customers, even those who prepaid, would end up paying for the costs of debt servicing. We'd rather skip the whole debt mess.



8) Why don't you use an order blank like other seed companies? Our order form is designed for group as well as individual orders. Our average group order consists of eight households combining to order more than 200 packets of seed. If we used an order blank, each group collator would have to write out the names of each of the scores of varieties ordered by their members, and we would have to decipher all that handwriting. Our order form saves labor by skipping the need for copying six digit computerized catalog codes and lengthy varietal names. All we need is the number of packets ordered, and their cost. Its simplicity enables us to fill your orders with speed and accuracy without having to guess at what you want.



DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR SEED IS COMING FROM??

Probably not, unless you save your own. Most retail seed companies grow very little or none of the seed that they sell. We did not grow any of the seeds we offer here. Only a few of the varieties were grown in Maine. Why? Because Maine's climate is not ideal for growing many seed crops, and because we prefer to purchase quality seed grown in optimum climatic conditions by expert seedspeople. Most of our seed comes from Idaho, Washington, California and other Western states, or is imported from Japan, Holland, Denmark and Germany. Although most of our seed is grown outside New England, nearly all the varieties we offer have been tested by us or other growers in New England, and found to perform well in our cold climate.

We have begun to cooperate with Maine seedspeople who are searching out cold climate heirloom varieties of outstanding merit for which to grow commercial seed stock. In 1987 and 1988 our Green Hokkaido Squash seed was raised organically in Maine. Our Maine Yellow Eyes and Jacob's Cattle Beans were raised commercially in Maine in 1988, 1989 and 1990. Over the years, we expect this program will enable us to introduce a number of heirloom varieties noteworthy for their taste and regional adaptability.

CATALOG RESOURCE DIRECTORY

If you are a novice, our catalog does not contain all the information you need to garden successfully. You can obtain that additional information through some of the books we offer, your library, or from seed catalogs. What follows is a list of seed catalogs we have found useful (this is by no means an exhaustive list--there are over 200 seed companies in the US and Canada). If we have left out your favorite, let us know. All of these sources sell to home gardeners. Many have separate commercial catalogs or bulk price lists for market growers. Some of our seed suppliers are on this list, but many sell wholesale only and have not been included.

Abundant Life Seed Foundation
PO Box 772
Port Townsend, WA 98368
retail catalog $1 and bulk price list

Bountiful Gardens
19550 Walker Rd.
Willits, CA 95490

W. Atlee Burpee & Co.
Warminster, PA 18974
separate retail and wholesale catalogs

The Cook's Garden
PO Box 65
Londonderry, VT 05148
retail catalog $1 and bulk price list

Garden City Seeds
PO Box 297
Victor, MT 59875
retail catalog $2 and bulk price list

Halcyon Gardens Herbs
PO Box 124-M
Gibsonia, PA 15044

Harris Seeds-Garden Trends, Inc.
60 Saginaw Drive
Rochester, NY 14623

High Altitude Gardens
PO Box 4619
Ketchum, ID 83340
catalog $2

J.L. Hudson, Seedsman
P.O. Box 1058
Redwood City, CA 94064
catalog $1

Johnny's Selected Seeds
310 Foss Hill Rd.
Albion, ME 04910
special insert for commercial growers

J.W. Jung Seed Co.
335 S. High St.
Randolph, WI 53957

Nichols Garden Nursery
1190 North Pacific Hwy.
Albany, OR 97321

Park Seed
PO Box 46
Greenwood, SC 29648
separate retail and wholesale catalogs

Pinetree Garden Seeds
New Gloucester, ME 04260
small packets only

Richters
Box 26
Goodwood, Ontario
Canada L0C 1A0
catalog $2.50

Seeds Blum
Idaho City Stage
Boise, ID 83706
catalog $3

Shepherd's Garden Seeds
6116 Highway 9
Felton, CA 95018
retail catalog $1.50 & bulk price list

Southern Exposure Seed Exchange
PO Box 158
North Garden, VA 22959
catalog $3

Stokes Seeds, Inc.
Box 548
Buffalo, NY 14240

Territorial Seed Company
PO Box 27
Lorane, OR 97451

Thompson & Morgan
PO Box 1308
Jackson, NJ 08527

Vesey's Seeds Ltd.
PO Box 9000
Calais, Me 04619
Headquarters in York, PEI

William Dam Seeds
PO Box 8400
Dundas, Ontario
Canada L9H 6M1
catalog $1

OTHER RESOURCES

The Seed Savers Exchange, RR 3 Box 239, Decorah, IA 52101, is a grassroots network of gardeners and plant collectors who maintain and distribute rare varieties of food crops. Their 1990 Winter Yearbook listed more than 770 members who maintain a combined collection of more than 4,000 heirloom vegetable varieties. Over the past five years they have purchased a 140-acre Heritage Farm to aid in their preservation efforts. Annual membership is $25.

The Scatterseed Project, Box 1167, Farmington, ME 04938, is a regional seed exchange for this area and serves as curator for a substantial part of the SSE collection.

Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association, PO Box 2176, Augusta, ME 04338, works to promote sustainable agriculture through legislative and educational initiatives, annual sponsorship of the Common Ground Country Fair, publication of its bimonthly newspaper, and sponsorship of a farm apprenticeship program. Maintains about a dozen local chapters. Annual membership is $20 for individuals, $30 for families.

NOFA (Natural Organic Farmers' Association) is for the rest of the Northeast what MOFGA is for Maine. Maintains state chapters in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New Jersey. Sponsors educational conference each summer. For more information, write Julie Rawson, RFD 2 Sheldon Rd, Barre, MA 01005.

FEDCO SEEDS' GUARANTEE

We warrant to the full extent of the purchase price that all items we offer are fully satisfactory. If you are dissatisfied for any reason, we will either replace the unsatisfactory item, if possible, or refund the purchase price.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Because good results depend upon weather, soil and cultural practises, over which we have no control, we limit our liability in all instances to the purchase price of the seeds, as is customary in the seed trade. The liability of Fedco Seeds, for breach of warranty, or any loss or damages arising out of the purchase or use of our products, including loss or damages resulting from any negligence whatsoever on our part, or strict liability in tort, shall be limited to the purchase price. By acceptance of the merchandise, the buyer acknowledges that the limitations and disclaimers herein described are conditions of sale, and that they constitute the entire agreement between the parties regarding any warranty or liability.

Claims for any defects in Fedco Seeds' products should be presented to Fedco Seeds as soon as possible after discovery. Failure to assert claims within 30 days after discovery renders this warranty null and void.

JANUARY JIFFYSHIP

Beginning this season, we will be shipping *all* orders received as of Jan. 19 by the end of January. We urge commercial growers who need to start seedlings in the beginning of February to take advantage of this service. We do *not recommend this service for group orders because the shipment will likely be incomplete.* We normally have only 80-90% of our seed on hand as of this date so *we are not able to guarantee complete orders or specific varieties. No paperwork or invoices will accompany January shipments.* You should keep records of what you have received. Invoices will be shipped in March with the balance of these orders.

This is not necessarily a replacement for our early delivery service. Growers choosing both services will receive those early delivery items that are on hand before Jan. 19 with their January shipment, those arriving between Jan. 19 and Feb. 13 as an early delivery shipment, and the balance of their order in March so that these growers will receive *at least three shipments.* Those growers choosing Jiffyship service and not early delivery will receive only two shipments, one in January and the other in March.

There is no charge for Jiffyship service, but those receiving it are not eligible for the 10% pickup discount on any portion of the order. If you have questions about this service please call us at (207) 872-9093. YOU MUST ORDER EARLY TO GET A JIFFY SHIPMENT! SORRY, WE CANNOT OFFER THIS SERVICE TO LATER ORDERS!

NOTE: If you wish to order before Jan. 19, but want to pick up your order, or do not desire shipment until March, please send a note with your order, and we will accomodate you.

NEW VARIETIES FOR 1991! (partial list)

Romano Bean, Roma II: True Romano flavor!
Haricot Vert, La Belle: Baby filets hold a long time!
Sweet Corn, Quickie: We do it with corn!
Sweet Corn, Mariah: Supersweet with corn flavor!
Cornichon, Vert de Massy: Gherkins will be workin'!
Watermelon, Baby Fun: These babies weigh 10 lbs!
Turk's Turban: A gourd choice!
Orangetti Squash: The spaghetti squash with soul!
Carrot, Estelle: A sensation in our 1989 trial!
Carrot, Parmex: Baby round type!
Turnip, Gilfeather®: Vermont heirloom variety!
Mustard, Fordhook Fancy: Frilly and hot!
Salad Amaranth,Tricolor: Decorative edible!
Kale, Red Russian: Comes into its own after fall frost!
Cabbage, Grand Prize: Get a-head of the pack!
Broccoli, Arcadia: Small, tight beads!
Lettuce, Majestic Red: Ruffled-leaved romaine!
Lettuce, Kinemontpas: Among the last to bolt!
Lettuce, Sierra: Canasta substitute from France!
Tomato, San Marzano: Heirloom paste!
Tomato, Brandywine: Classic pink heirloom!
Anise Hyssop: Foliage scented like licorice!
Stinging Nettle: Cooking removes the sting!
Candytuft White Pinnacle: Great for border or cutting!
Sweet Annie: Love that fragrance!
Marigold, Tangerine Gem: Tiny edible blossoms!
Lavatera, Mont Blanc: A white lavatera!
Verbena Scarlet Novalis: For bright borders!
Marigold, First Lady: All-time AAS winner!
Globe Amaranth, Lavender Lady: In style!
10 new books!
15 new accessories including hand tools, salve, garden gloves, rain gauge, soil blocker and row covers!

WHAT'S NEW AT FEDCO SEEDS

1) We will not be offering Organic Grower Supply items on the Moose Tubers order and we will not be trucking them to depots this year. Instead we have combined supplies for organic growers with an expanded Fedco Seeds books and accessories selection. This is your only opportunity to purchase these items from us this year. We are repacking many supplies for organic growers into smaller sizes suitable for mail order. We are dropping full bag sizes of these items because we lack sufficient space to warehouse them this year. We hope to be able to offer them to pickup customers in future years. We will continue to offer seed potatoes, cover crops, onion sets and flowering bulbs on the Moose Tubers order forms which will be mailed in January.

2) We are expanding the quick shipping program started last year to include ALL orders received by Sat. Jan. 19. We will ship everything we have on hand as of Jan. 25 to these orders by the end of January. The remaining items will be shipped in March. If you are a commercial grower who needs seeds and accessories by Feb. 1, we recommend you order early to take advantage of this January Jiffyship.

3) On some larger orders received after Jan. 19 we will ship boxes as we fill them during February, although the balance of these orders will be shipped in March, as usual. This will enable us to use our warehouse space more effectively and will get some folks their accessories in February.

4) For Maine orders we have a new method of figuring sales tax so that it can be calculated after deducting discounts. Please see page of the order form.

5) Fedco Seeds is under contract to purchase a 7,000 square foot chicken barn in Clinton which we plan to clean and refurbish to put into service as our new warehouse facility for the 1992 season. We believe that owning our own warehouse will enable us to continue to grow and to serve you for many years to come.

FOR YOUR GARDENING ENJOYMENT by CR Lawn

I have found the following to be the most important keys to gardening success:

1) Make your own compost. You don't have to be an expert to make perfect plant food. Even if you know nothing about carbon-nitrogen ratios, and turn your pile(s) only once a year, you can make great compost, simply by piling varied organic matter in thin layers. It's amazing what compost can do for your plants. In June, 1989, when it was too wet anywhere on my garden to set out my tomato plants, I spread a 6-inch layer of compost over a small area, and set them right in it. Those plants were the healthiest and most prolific I've ever grown. Carrots and onions also respond spectacularly to the same treatment.

2) Overcrowding plants is the most common cause of failure. Thin, thin, thin! Throw away those books that tell you to plant broccoli 16 inches apart. You will get spindly plants with puny heads if you space them that closely. An apprentice at my farm once planted sweet corn seed too deep. The resulting stand was about one half as dense as I would have liked, but the roomy plants ripened better than three full-sized ears apiece! Gene has been encouraging me to thin even such unlikely candidates as sweet basil, beans and bachelor's buttons. When I listen to him, I'm always amazed at how healthy and robust the surviving plants become, and at how much they produce!

3) Get the jump on the weeds. That first cultivation when your plants are just emerging is the most important one. Time invested in weed control early in the season pays ninefold dividends in saving backbreaking labor later. Many crops such as onions and carrots have no chance in a weedy patch.

4) Work with the weather, not against it. Pulling weeds out of soft, moist soil is so much more rewarding than trying to tug them out of dry, baked soil. Your soil and plants can teach you the optimal times to sow, cultivate, mulch and harvest. Learn to be an amateur weather prognosticator by studying clouds, wind direction, temperatures, the moon, and your barometer. It will make you a better gardener, and besides, it is fascinating. When you get good at it, you will not only be able to laugh at errant television weather "experts," but you will also be able to get away with a high percentage of what look to outsiders to be garden gambles, but really aren't!

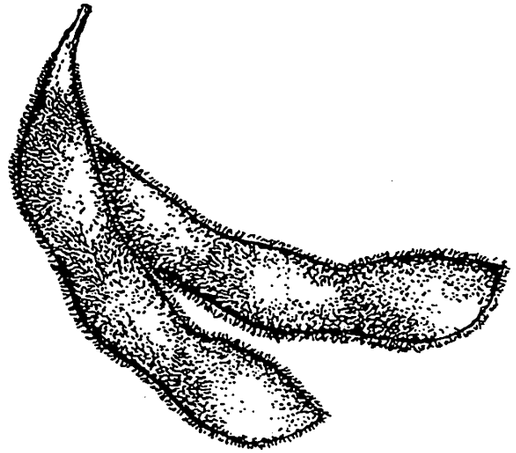
ABOUT THE VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS: Many enjoyable hours browsing through seed catalogs, visiting other gardeners, and working in my own plots have gone into these descriptions. I have been a gardener since 1973, and a small-scale intensive market grower since 1976. Over the years I have tried many of these varieties at Shooting Star Farm in Canaan, Me. Other staff members and customers have also trialed them at their plots.

ABOUT SHOOTING STAR FARM: Canaan is in central Maine. Our final spring frost normally occurs in the last week of May. June frosts are not uncommon. Average date for first fall frost is Sept. 11, leaving us barely 110 frost-free days. Our Bangor Silt Loam soil (with a clay subsoil) is slow to warm and drain in the spring, but has excellent fertility and moisture retention in the heat of summer. Although we occasionally suffer standing water in the spring (such as during deluges in 1984 and 1989), we almost never experience drought. Crops which are able to mature at Shooting Star should be able to make it in all but the coldest spots in New England.

HOW WE SELECT VARIETIES: Customer response is our most important selection criterion. Each year's order is a collective judgment about each variety. Our farm trials, and those of our trial gardeners, also yield valuable information. In assessing vegetable characteristics we look at flavor and texture, earliness and adaptability to our cold climate, ability to hold quality on the plant or vine and after picking, percent of marketable fruits as opposed to culls, ease of growing, and disease resistance. Appearance is especially important for market growers.

CAUTIONARY NOTES: Because there are so many variables in gardening and farming, success in our trials is not a guarantee of success on your plot. In particular, climate and soil type have significant impact on performance. We advise market growers to trial unfamiliar varieties on a small scale before making a full commitment, *particularly if your soil type is radically different from ours.*

The cultural information contained herein is mostly for conventional row cropping. Root crops, lettuce and other greens, flowers, and many other crops thrive in raised beds. A few crops such as sweet corn and crawling squashes do not perform well in beds. Intensive raised bed culture permits closer spacing but requires a high level of soil fertility. Probably the best reference is John Jeavons' How To Grow More Vegetables than You Ever Thought Possible on Less Land than You Can Imagine, 3rd Edition, available from our book selection.



Vegetable Variety Descriptions by CR Lawn

A. BEANS

Bush Beans: **2 oz packet sows 25 feet, 1 pound, 200 feet.** Pole Beans. **2 oz packet sows 20 poles, 6 per pole.** Tender, will not survive frost. Plant 6 seeds/foot in rows 24-30 inches apart. Pick frequently to keep beans producing.

A-2 Bush Green, Provider (50 days) For highest early yields and taste, still the best we've found. Noted for its concentrated sets of round 5-5.5 inch pods with beany taste. A heavy yielder even under adverse conditions. Always our top seller. Released by USDA in 1965.

A-4 Bush Green, Greencrop (53 days) An early, flat-podded Romano type especially adapted to the north. Pods can grow up to 8 inches long while still retaining good quality.

A-7 Bush, Royalty Purple Pod (55 days) Beautiful large plants bear 5-inch bright purple pods which turn green when cooked. Although I find pods tough, some folks really like the flavor. Developed by Professor E.M. Meader from an heirloom and released in 1957. *Caution: The vining habit has not been entirely bred out of this variety. Its tendency to vine and produce heavy foliage can make picking difficult.*

A-10 Bush Green, Bush Blue Lake 274 (57 days) The best of the 10 green bean varieties we tried in 1985, both in yield and uniformity. Its gourmet flavor makes it a home garden favorite. Pods avg. 6 inches, fill slowly.

A-12 Bush Romano, Roma II (59 days) Answers numerous customer requests for a true flat bush Romano bean. It is a heavy yielder of fleshy medium green 5 inch pods which are slow to develop seeds. New!

A-20 Bush Wax, Golden Rocky (54 days) Formerly known as Beurre de Rocquencourt. The best-tasting wax beans. Germinates well in cool, wet conditions and retains vigor even under cool nighttime temperatures. Noteworthy for slender, juicy pods that melt in your mouth. Not beany. Pods grow to 6 inches.

A-25 Bush Wax, Golden Butterwax (56 days) From Agway comes this quality white-seeded wax bean impressive for its rich yellow color and straight pods. Golden Butterwax is less juicy, more meaty than Golden Rocky, but less mealy than Keygold, Sungold etc.

A-26 Bush Wax, Dragon Langerie (57 days) This creamy yellow bean covered with purple stripes is an attractive novelty with a good juicy taste. Plentiful producer of flat 6-inch pods that keep coming as long as you keep picking regularly. New!

A-35 Pole, Kentucky Wonder (68 days) Also known as Old Homestead. The standard climbing variety that has been a favorite since the mid 1800's. The nutty flavor makes them outstanding for freezing. Pick regularly to maintain quality & production. Not good when fat. Brown seeds.

A-40 Fava Bean, Windsor (75 days) Unlike other beans, broad beans should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. They tolerate frost, but do not thrive in hot weather. Sow the large seeds 3-4 in. apart. Harvest when the light green beans in the six-inch glossy pods reach the green shell stage. Cook like lima beans.

A-48 Shell, Taylor Dwarf Horticultural (68 days) This heirloom shell bean may date back 150 years. Early producers of cream-colored pods splashed with carmine red.

A-50 Scarlet Runner (70 days) Climbing beans often grown as ornamentals for their brilliant scarlet blossoms. Must provide trellises, fences, or poles, will grow to 10-12 ft. Can be eaten both as snap or shell (95 days) beans. Beautifully mottled purple & black seeds. Heirloom variety grown as early as 1750 by colonists.

A-53 Dry, Jacob's Cattle (88 days) An heirloom variety popular in New England. Kidney-shaped, with dark red speckles on white background. If harvested earlier also make superb shell beans. Seed produced in Maine.

A-54 Dry, Swedish Brown (88 days) Richly flavored dry baking bean very adaptable to our cool climate. This heirloom is brown with a tiny, white eye. Ripened easily even during very poor 1986 season.

A-56 Dry, Soldier (89 days) Offered every other year; available 1991. Large white kidney bean with red-brown soldier-like figure on its eye. A New England favorite. Seed grown in Maine.

A-62 Dry, Maine Yellow Eye (92 days) Ranks with Jacob's Cattle as our most popular dried beans. Plump, oval, medium-sized beans, white with yellow eye. Seed grown in Maine.

A-68 Dry, Redkloud Kidney (102 days) Early maturing variety of light red kidney baking bean developed at Cornell University. Large beans mature at least a week earlier than similar types.

A2. BEAN THERE

A-70 Pole, Northeaster (55 days) Earliest and best-tasting pole bean we've tried. Ripens almost two full weeks earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Early, vigorous climbers with outstanding flavor. Pods don't get tough even when big. This is one to rave about.

A-72 Haricot Vert, Marbel (54 days) Appearance and flavor make Marbel stand out. Its slender dark green pods are streaked prominently with violet. They grow 7 inches, stay straight, and have a rich beany taste. It is good for multiple pickings as long as you keep up. New!

A-74 Haricot Vert, La Belle (56 days) Those who prefer the very slender, short haricot vert will appreciate La Belle. La Belle makes a vigorous set of slim pods which are mature at 3-4 inches long and a quarter inch in diameter. Because the pods are extremely slow to fatten and develop strings, they need not be picked as frequently as other haricot verts to maintain delectable gourmet quality. New!

A-76 Haricot Vert, Vernandon (58 days) The most impressive French filet bean in our 1989 trial. It had the longest pods (6 inches) and the heaviest yields (almost 1 lb. per row foot). Harvest when very slim to capture the maximum in moist, tender flavor. These elegant beans can command a premium in markets. *Caution: very vigorous vines with lots of foliage.*

A-79 Dry Bean, Agate Pinto (92 days) A bush pinto with medium-sized buff, mottled beans of spicy flavor. Developed by Rogers Bros.

A-84 Bush Lima, Geneva (85 days) Limas are a marginal crop in our climate. But by starting indoors in speedlings or peat pots, transplanting after danger of frost, and using black plastic, you can significantly increase yields. Grower Alan LePage of Barre, Vt., says they are "absolutely worth the fuss of transplanting."

A-85 Soybean, Butterbean (90 days) Developed by Johnny's Selected Seeds. Still the earliest soybean we've found. Eaten at the green stage, these are a good substitute for limas in short-season areas. The Japanese eat these as beer nuts, boiled and salted. Many of the pods contain three large beans.

**Note: Midnight Black Turtle beans, offered every other year, will be available once again in 1992.

SWEET CORN SELECTIONS AT A GLANCE

variety	days	kernels	genetic type	plant height	ear length	# rows
Earlivee	69	yellow	normal sugary	52 inches	6-7 inches	12-14
Seneca Horizon	71	yellow	normal sugary	60-66 inches	8 inches	16-18
Sugar Buns	74	yellow	sugary enhanced	76 inches	6-7 inches	14
Mariah	75	yellow	supersweet	72 inches	7-8 inches	
Bodacious	77	yellow	sugary enhanced	87 inches	8 inches	18
Kandy Korn	89	yellow	sugary enhanced	102 inches	8 inches	16
Quickie	71	bicolor	normal sugary	52 inches	7 inches	12
D'Artagnan	73	bicolor	sugary enhanced	80 inches	7 inches	16
Double Standard	77	bicolor	open-pollinated	84 inches	7 inches	12-14
Burgundy Delight	84	bicolor	normal sugary	84 inches	7-8 inches	12-14
Alpine	80	white	sugary enhanced	96 inches	8 inches	16
Platinum Lady	83	white	sugary enhanced	84 inches	8.5 inches	14
Silver Queen	96	white	normal sugary	102 inches	8 inches	14-16

B. SWEET, POP, AND FIELD CORN

Corn: **2 oz packet sows 50 feet, 1 pound sows 400 feet.** CAUTION: Untreated sweet corn seed will not germinate in cold, wet soil. Please be patient and wait till soil temperature warms to at least 60 degrees F. before sowing. Tender, will not survive frost. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Rows 3 ft. apart, 5 seeds/foot. Thin to 1 ft. apart. Should be planted in blocks of at least 4 rows to insure adequate pollination. If you have trouble with crows pulling up seedlings, cover sowings with floating row covers. Remove covers at 3-6 in. stage to avoid plant abrasion. Although we know of no sure defense against critters, interplanting with pumpkins may improve the odds.

B-3 Sweet Corn, Earlivee (69 days) Yellow hybrid for short season areas does not have the quality of later hybrids. Short plants with somewhat irregular ears. Developed by Dr. Ernie Kerr of Simcoe Experiment Station, Simcoe, Ontario.

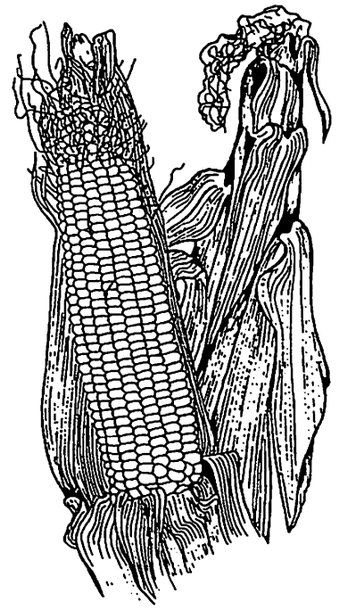
B-4 Sweet Corn, Seneca Horizon (71 days) Yellow hybrid from Robson has developed a good reputation. Good eating for an early corn, with more uniformity and better appearance than Earlivee. Delay harvest until ears are really filled as maturity can be deceptive.

B-8 Sweet Corn, Sugar Buns (74 days) Yellow, sugary enhanced hybrid from Crookham has the best eating quality we have yet found in an early corn. About as sweet as our palates like, but not cloying like the supersweets. Sugar Buns does not have as good cold soil emergence as other early corns, so please don't rush it.

B-9 Sweet Corn, Mariah (75 days) This yellow hybrid with shrunken "supersweet" gene has better cold soil emergence than most other supersweets. Mariah is one of the new generation of supersweets that retains some of the corn flavor along with its extra sweetness. 7-8 inch yellow ears have good eating quality which holds for several days after picking. Must be isolated from other corns shedding pollen at the same time by at least 150 feet, or else quality suffers. Seeds shrunken, higher count per oz. Replaces Northern Sweet. New!

B-10 Sweet Corn, Bodacious (77 day) Crookham's sugary enhanced hybrid has exceptionally sweet tender yellow kernels that taste as good as its name! 8 inch ears were outstanding in our 1988 trial.

B-18 Sweet Corn, Kandy Korn (89 days) Returns to our catalog by popular demand. Attractive deep purple husks and excellent holding quality make this yellow corn a real winner at roadside stands. Among the first sugary enhanced varieties to be developed, Kandy Korn has stood the test of time.



B-23 Sweet Corn, Quickie (71 days) Early bicolor hybrid replaces Sugar & Gold. Ripens with Sugar & Gold, but more uniform high quality, longer ears, and 12 rows of kernels instead of 10. Crookham release is the best earliest season bicolor we've yet found. New!

B-25 Sweet Corn, D'Artagnan (73 days) The earliest sugary enhanced bicolor sweet corn hybrid available. The 7-inch ears have superior quality for this early in the season. From Crookham.

B-27 Sweet Corn, Double Standard (77 days) A real breeding coup by Johnny's, the first open-pollinated bicolor corn ever developed. Moreover, it has good vigor in cold soil, ripens early, and is quite tasty. Harvest ears when they are still slender. Seed in short supply, limit one packet per customer.

B-30 Sweet Corn, Burgundy Delight (84 days) A midseason hybrid with best flavor we've yet found in a bicolor. 7-8 in. ears have purple blush on husks.

B-41 Sweet Corn, Alpine (80 days) Platinum Lady fans should try this new, tasty white sugary enhanced sweet corn. Our corn trialers Tim Christensen and Nikos Kavanya liked its quality but had a hard time beating the raccoons to it. Its dark green husks fill right to the tips. New!

B-43 Sweet Corn, Platinum Lady (83 days) We rate this as the best quality eating corn of all, and our customers, who have made it our no. 1 selling sweet corn, agree. Sugary enhanced kernels stay sweet & tender over long picking period. Flavor achieves a perfect balance between corny and sugary. Ornamental purple coloring on leaves makes plants very attractive. Very dependable in our climate, and highly recommended. Crop shortage this year. Don't miss out, order early!

B-52 Sweet Corn, Silver Queen (96 days) White hybrid which long set the standard for eating quality in sweet corn. Large, handsome ears, with glossy white creamy, sweet kernels. *CAUTION: germinates poorly in cold soil. Will not ripen in northernmost areas, but a good choice where adaptable.*

B-56 Dry Field Corn, Mandan Bride (98 days) We've been dazzled by the variety of colors this strain produces. Can be used as a flour corn or an ornamental corn. Believed to originate from the Mandan tribe of North Dakota, Minnesota.

B-66 Popcorn, Strawberry (95 days) Highly decorative maroon-colored 2-inch ears which taper slightly to the tip. Colorful kernels pop into a white popcorn. Old heirloom variety.

C GREEN SHELL PEAS

Peas: 2 oz packet sows 30 feet, 1 pound sows 240 feet. Young plants very hardy but frost stops production at the blossom or pod stage. Like cool, moist weather; dislike heat. Sow as early as ground can be worked for best yields. All peas produce more when staked; varieties over 2.5 feet must be supported. Plant 8-10 seeds/ft. in rows 3 ft. apart (5 ft. if very tall varieties). Early morning picking retards spread of powdery mildew disease and insures best flavor. If you love peas as much as we do, you may want to try for a fall crop. Timing is crucial, as peas ripen slowly in the cool of September, and frost will halt production. We recommend late June planting for fall crop in central Maine. Warmer areas try early July.

C-3 Maestro (55 days) Early Green Arrow-type resistant to powdery mildew. Has become our most popular pea. Extremely heavy yielders under favorable conditions. Set record in our '82 trials with almost 50 pounds per 100 row feet. Long pods fill out only as peas ripen, so easy to pick. 3 foot vines. Does not hold quality well after picking; not a good shipper. Full crop in 1990 has enabled us to stock a half ton of seed.

C-6 Sparkle (55 days) Has become the standard early short-vined type. 1.5-2 ft. vines do not require staking. Sets concentrated pick of fat 3-inch pods. We think other peas have better flavor.

C-9 Thomas Laxton (58 days) Our customers let us know that we goofed when we tried to discontinue this old time favorite! Although we've never had outstanding total yields, Laxton does bear over an extended period. 3 foot vines.

C-12 Early Frosty (60 days) Outstanding quality and sweetness. 2d early variety good for freezing. Holds quality for a long time after picking. Vines grow up to 3 ft. Susceptible to powdery mildew; performs best in early sowings. Year after year among the best yielding peas in our trials. My favorite.

C-14 Patriot (62 days) Really impressed us in 1987 and 1988. A good yielder on only 2.5 foot vines, Patriot matched Mayfair with 8.1 peas per pod in our 1987 plot. Tends to set in concentrated pickings over a short span. Very sweet, good quality peas.

C-15 Little Marvel (63 days) Old-timey home garden favorite bears tightly packed, nearly round pods on 18 inch vines. Very sweet. Surprising yields for such a dwarf plant. Introduced 1908.

C-18 Wando (64 days) The one to grow in midsummer, for its hot weather resistance. But quality cannot compare to Frosty, Lincoln, Mayfair. Blunt 3 inch pods on 2.5 foot vines.

C-21 Green Arrow (65 days) Sets the standard for mid-season varieties. Long pods with up to 10 peas per pod on vines up to 3 feet. Very heavy yielding. Easy to pick because pods tend to set in pairs at the top.

C-24 Lincoln (70 days) Many still consider this old favorite the sweetest pea. Mid season. 3-3.5 inch slender curved pods filled with very sweet peas. Vines up to 3 feet. Susceptible to powdery mildew.

C-27 Mayfair (72 days) More people should try this pea from Agway developed at New York Experiment Station. Its 40-inch vines make concentrated sets of large, sweet pods which are easy to pick. Most years it is our heaviest yielding pea, and first pickings average up to eight peas per pod.

C-30 Alderman or Telephone (75 days) Another old-time favorite, and one of the best-tasting. Vines 5-6 ft. Pods avgd. almost 5 in. with 8.3 peas per pod, best of the 11 varieties in our 1989 trial.

D. EDIBLE PODDED PEAS

Snow/Snap Peas: Culture same as shell peas. Snow peas should be harvested before pods fill out. Snap peas taste sweetest when fully filled. A common mistake is to pick snaps too soon.

D-5 Snow Pea, Dwarf White Sugar (59 days) A 1941 Agway introduction which ripens very early. 3 ft. vines produce abundant yields at top of plants. Easy to pick. Pods small (2-2.5 in.) and tender. Earlier, taller, pods shorter and lighter green, sweeter and more tender than Snowflake. Susceptible to yellows.

D-8 Snow Pea, Blizzard (61 days) Customers continue to rave about this 3-3.5 foot snow pea which produces an avalanche of sweet, thin, 3-inch pods. Its concentrated sets are extremely easy to pick. We have not found any others in the class that even come close.

D-10 Snow Pea, Oregon Sugar Pod II (62 days) Short-vined snow pea from Oregon State University. Pods 4 inches long, vines 2 to 2.5 feet. Difficult to pick because fruit tends to set within foliage. Susceptible to powdery mildew. Good choice in sandy soils or under dry conditions.

D-15 Snow Pea, Mammoth Melting Sugar (72 days) The standard climbing snow pea. Vines grow 5-7 ft. Very heavy yields of 4-5 in. pods. Continues to produce if kept picked clean provided powdery mildew does not strike. Very sweet eaten raw as well as sautéed.

D-25 Snap Pea, Sugar Ann (58 days) 1983 Silver All-America winner from Sugarsnap breeders Gallatin Valley. Dwarf 2 ft. vines. The earliest snap pea, as early as June 21 in our trials. Very good quality, sweetest of the dwarf snap peas. Not as heavy yielding as tall Sugarsnap. Use to start the season.

D-28 Snap Pea, Sugar Lode (65 days) Rogers Bros. invited us to name their new release. Our choice stems from the tremendous yields of these bushy 3 ft. plants in our trial. We harvested 34 pounds in concentrated sets from only 52 feet of row. Although the pods are slow to sweeten, they have a good pea flavor which becomes sugary when they are full. Recommended for second early crop after Sugar Ann and for late crop after Sugarsnap because they hold well in heat.

D-30 Snap Pea, Sugarsnap (68 days) The most exciting new vegetable variety in many years, won coveted Gold All-America selection in 1978. Vines grow 5-7 ft. Best quality when pods are fully filled out. Delicious raw. Susceptible to powdery mildew. None of the dwarf varieties comes close to its sweet flavor.

D-35 Snap Pea, Sugarrae (71 days) Dwarf sugarsnap type with concentrated sets of pods. 2.5 ft. vines, resistant to powdery mildew, are a good choice for mid-late season crops. Pods tougher than Sugarsnap or Sugar Ann, not as sweet, but still good for extending the season.

E. CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers: **3 gram packet sows 20 feet, 1 ounce about 180 feet.** Very tender, will not survive frost. Sow in rows 3 ft. apart or in hills 4 ft. apart thinning to 3 best plants. Combat striped cucumber beetles by handpicking early AM when the dew makes them sluggish, or use floating row covers, removing when cukes flower. Pick frequently for best production.

E-2 Pickling, Express (48 days) F-1 hybrid. This handsome pickler really lives up to its name, cranking out most of its fruit during those first pickings in July when the market for cukes is still strong.

E-3 Pickling, National (52 days) Not quite as early as Northern Pickler, but fruits tend to hold quality over a longer season. Firm black spined dark green fruits are usually quite sweet, rarely bitter. Plants are vigorous, dependable producers. New!

E-6 Pickling, Calypso (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy yielding hybrid of gynoecious type. Fruits medium dark green with white spines.

E-10 French Cornichon, Vert de Massy (53 days) A superb variety for gherkin makers. The very spiny fruits should be picked when finger size for delicious tiny pickles. Vines are incredibly high yielding--they just crank out the fruits from July to frost! Fruits are slender, but tend to curve if allowed to grow too large. *Caution: Vert de Massy is too bitter for eating out of hand. It should be reserved for pickling.* New!

E-13 Slicing, Spacemaster 80 (58 days) Small bush-type plants produce remarkable numbers of cucumbers in very small space. More a home garden than commercial variety. First pickings usually marketable. Prone to misshapen fruits later in season. Must pick regularly to maintain its vigor.

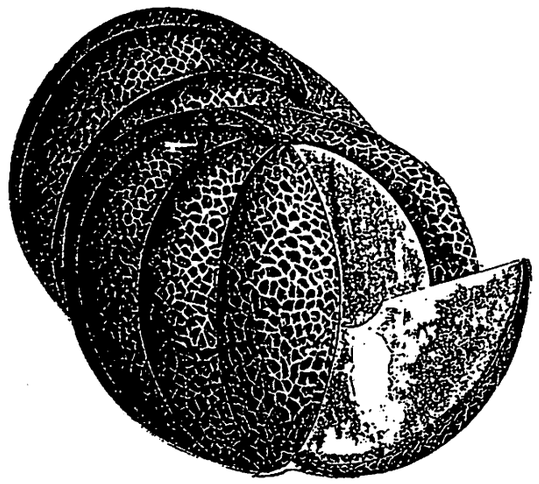
E-19 Slicing, Marketmore 76 (63 days) Probably the leading slicing variety in the northeast. Dark green 8-8.5 in. fruits show good uniformity. Vines vigorous throughout season. Good disease resistance. Developed by Dr. Henry Munger of Cornell University.

E-23 Suyo Long (61 days) Unusual Chinese cucumber grows up to 15 inches long with a curly shape. A sweet but very mild burpless flavor.

E-31 Lemon (68 days) Salad chefs are rediscovering this specialty variety which dates back to 1894. Heavy yields of rounded yellow-skinned 3 in. fruits shaped somewhat like lemons. Very crisp & sweet; never get bitter and one of the best for eating right out of the garden.

E-37 Middle Eastern, Hylares (58 days) F-1 hybrid. Trial gardener Jeanne Griffin reports: "My husband doesn't like cukes, BUT he loved these!" The uniform glossy green smooth-skinned fruits are just so refreshing and cooling to enjoy on a hot day! They don't have any of the bitterness of American cukes. They are best picked about five inches long and popped right in your mouth.

E-44 European, Rollinson's Telegraph (60 days) European cucumbers have an entirely different texture from American ones. They have long (10-12 in.) slim, smooth-skinned fruits with a very delicate, mild flavor never bitter. They must be trellised to avoid curved and misshapen fruits, but they are not hard to grow.



F. MELONS

Cantaloupe & muskmelon: 1 gram pkt=35 seeds, plants 5 hills. Watermelon: 1 gram pkt=24 seeds, plants 4 hills.

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YOU CAN GROW VINE-RIPE MELONS IN MAINE: HERE'S HOW

In the last four years vine-ripened melons have been the highlight of our farm trials. We offer one of the best selections of short-season melons available in any seed catalog. Melons are a tender crop with high nitrogen requirements. They love heat, cannot stand frost, and can even be damaged by night temperatures below 40. They require some extra fussing, but oh! are the results ever worthwhile!

1) Select varieties that will ripen in your climate. Acor, Earligold and Yellow Doll are the surest bets. Pulsar, Rocky Sweet, Sugar Baby, You Sweet Thing and Baby Fun will work in most areas. Burpee hybrid, Pancha, Hale's Best, Ambrosia, Earli-Dew, Honeyshaw, Sweet Favorite, and Moon & Stars may present more of a challenge.

2) Start indoors around May 1 in peat pots. Melons resent transplanting but will take without setback if their roots are not disturbed.

3) Prepare hills in advance with liberal amounts of well-rotted manure or compost. Be sure melons will not be adjacent to other crawling plants like cucumbers and winter squash. They have no chance against these more vigorous competitors!

4) Transplant at the onset of a heat wave after all danger of frost is past. Water heavily and if soil is dry place a temporary hay mulch around plants. Remove hay as soon as rain is imminent.

5) Use floating row covers such as reemay over plants, but to avoid abrasion do not allow covers to touch plants. Covers are essential to protect plants from insect damage and raise temperatures during those first vulnerable weeks.

6) Use black plastic mulch between plants.

7) Use a foliar feeding program to speed ripening.

8) Remove row covers before buds open. They can be replaced when you don't desire any more fruit to set.

9) To reduce rot loss, rotate ripening melons occasionally. To reduce mouse damage, place ripening melons on bricks.

10) Inspect your patch *daily* at ripening time. Check fruits for aroma and color and pull gently on those that appear to be ripe. They are ripe if the pressure causes them to slip from the vine. Charentais melons should be harvested just before this full slip stage.

11) Enjoy an incomparable taste treat!

F-3 Charentais, Acor (77 days) F-1 hybrid. We've been captivated by the flavor and aroma of French Charentais melons! We are offering Acor for trial as a replacement for Early Chaca which the grower is discontinuing. Acor has been successfully trialed in Vermont. Harvest its small 1.5-2 pound fruits when they begin to blush orange, and bring them indoors for 48 hours to complete ripening. New!

F-4 Cantaloupe, Earligold (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Our earliest full-size melon boasts much more flavor than Sweet Granite or Alaska. Makes a concentrated set of 2.5 pound heavily netted, orange-fleshed fruits of uneven quality. The best ones are rich and musky, but some others tend to be watery. They taste best if they ripen during a warm spell. Skin will turn buff with a melony aroma when ripe. Inspect patch daily as they ripen; their holding quality is suspect.

F-5 Cantaloupe, Rocky Sweet (85 days) F-1 hybrid. The first green-fleshed cantaloupe we've offered features large 3 lb. round fruits with dark green netted rind. The sweet, juicy flesh has a flavor reminiscent of a honeydew but with a smoother texture. Harvest when the rinds blush deep yellow before full slip and allow to finish ripening indoors. Especially if nights are cool, fruits have a tendency to develop cracks or rot spots if left on vine till full slip.

F-6 Muskmelon, Pulsar (86 days) F-1 hybrid. Large, deeply ribbed fruits consistently average 5-6 pounds. Our largest this year weighed in at 7.5 pounds. Orange flesh is slightly grainy, exceptionally sweet and aromatic. Ripens dependably with consistent high quality and a muskiness that makes you go back for more. What a treat!

F-7 Muskmelon, Burpee Hybrid (88 days) The first full-size vine-ripened muskmelon I ever ate was a Burpee Hybrid. What a revelation! The musky, succulent 3-4 pound fruits have been the choice of discerning market growers since 1955. Fruits heavily netted with distinctive ribbing and delectable orange flesh. Ripe at full slip.

F-8 Muskmelon, Hale's Best Jumbo (90 days) The best open-pollinated muskmelon we've raised, this old favorite is a little late to ripen, but worth growing where adaptable. Its 3 pound fruits have a deep musky flavor with a nice smooth texture.

F-9 Cantaloupe, Ambrosia (91 days) This sweet, juicy, salmon-fleshed melon is the choice of discriminating growers in areas where the season is sufficiently long. Round fruits average 4 pounds with thick, almost silky smooth flesh and very small cavity. The taste lives up to its name. Can harvest when fruits begin to blush yellow before full slip, and finish ripening indoors, as fruits tend to crack before full slip in cool conditions. *Caution: Not adaptable in short season areas.*

F-10 French Melon, Pancha (93 days) The star of our 1988 trial and Jeanne Boelsma's 1989 trial for us. You have to taste this cross between a French Charentais and American cantaloupe to experience just how good a melon can be! 2 1/2 to 3 lb oval fruits of exceptionally smooth texture, incomparably sweet, aromatic taste. Highly prolific vines just crank out the melons. Ripe at full slip. Needs heat at ripening time.

F-13 Watermelon, Yellow Doll (70 days) F-1 hybrid. We usually prefer yellow-fleshed watermelons to red for their rich, sweet flavor. This is one of the earliest and sweetest of the yellows. Round, striped icebox 4-7 pound extra-sweet fruits on a semi-compact vine. Go ahead, try something new! This may be the best watermelon you ever tasted.

F-14 Watermelon, You Sweet Thing (75 days) F-1 hybrid. Round, luscious, rose-fleshed watermelon will produce fruits up to 12 pounds. Easier to vine-ripen than any other red type we've tried. Worth a try even if you have trouble with watermelon. From Sakata in Japan.

F-15 Watermelon, Sugar Baby (80 days) The standard northern icebox watermelon type grows fruits 8-10 lbs, dark green on outside and deep red on inside.

F-16 Watermelon, Baby Fun (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Smaller crimson sweet-type was not only the best watermelon in our 1990 trials but also the best in a number of years with deep red flesh of superb quality. Green-striped round-oval fruits averaged 11 lbs. New!

F-18 Watermelon, Sweet Favorite (88 days) F-1 hybrid. 1978 All-America winner from Sakata. The best oblong watermelon for the north. Set farm record with 13-pounder in 1987; consistently reaches 10 lbs. Flesh sweet, bright red. Green rind w/ dark stripes.

F-19 Watermelon, Moon and Stars (100 days) The Seed Savers Exchange rescued this heirloom watermelon from extinction and restored it to its deserved fame. Rind is dark green with beautiful yellow spots which range in size from little peas (the stars) to a silver dollar or larger (the moon). Foliage is also spotted (looks diseased to the uninitiated). Flesh is pink. *CAUTION: Although we have seen several lusty specimens grown by Mainers, it requires a good growing season to ripen in the north. Needs heat to set fruit.*

F-23 Honeydew, Earli-Dew (88 days) F-1 hybrid. A delicious green-fleshed smooth-skinned melon suitable for cool northern areas. Fruits 2.5-3 lbs. about 5.5 in. in diameter blush yellow when mature.

F-26 Crenshaw, Honeyshaw (91 days) F-1 hybrid An exotic melon adaptable to much of our area. Its rich flavor has an indescribable tang which makes you go back for more! Best of all, its teardrop-shaped fruits size up to 7-10 pounds for a lot of eating enjoyment! Orange flesh. Rind turns from green to buff yellow as it ripens. Provided it has reached full size, Honeyshaw will ripen indoors even when picked green.

G. SUMMER SQUASH

Packet sows 3-6 hills, 1 ounce 40 hills. Tender, will not survive frost. Sow in hills 4 ft. apart, 6 seeds/hill. Thin to 2-3 best plants. Pick squash when small for best flavor. Floating row covers can hasten maturity by 1 to 2 weeks.

G-3 Zucchini, Seneca (48 days) F-1 hybrid. Early, very prolific slim dark green fruits.

G-6 Zucchini, Cocozelle (53 days) Italian-style zucchini with light green stripes.

G-8 Zucchini, Gold Rush (54 days) F-1 hybrid. Open plant habit and golden color make the cylindrical fruits easy to find. 1980 All-America winner has caught on with home gardeners and market growers.

G-13 Yellow, Seneca Prolific (51 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy-yielding yellow straightneck squash for the north. High yields early.

G-15 Yellow, Sundance (47 days) F-1 hybrid. Hybrid crookneck ripens almost 2 weeks earlier than standard Yellow Crookneck! And it keeps right on cranking out until frost finally halts it. We averaged 18 fruits per plant in 1987!

G-16 Yellow Crookneck (58 days) Deep yellow fruits with bulbous shape and narrow, curved necks. Best when picked young. Popular since around 1900.

G-20 Patty Pan, Sunburst (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Gourmets consider Patty Pan the most appetizing of the summer squashes, and Sunburst is the most attractive of the Patty Pans with its bright yellow skin. 1985 All-America winner.

H1. WINTER SQUASH/CUCURBITA FRUGALIS

Packets vary from 30-60 seeds, plant 6-12 hills. 1 oz sows 20-40 hills, depending upon seed size. Allow 4-6 feet per hill. Tender, not frost hardy. Heavy nitrogen feeders. Use floating row covers for earlier ripening. For best flavor and longer storage, field cure for at least 10 days after harvest, covering if hard frost threatens.

H-3 Ebony Acorn (90 days) 1.5-2 pound black-green ribbed fruits. Good for baking. Dry flesh. Best eaten within 3-4 mos. after harvest.

H-13 Bush Buttercup Emerald strain (80 days) Buttercup squash with a mostly bush habit. Fruits generally a lighter green than Burgess Buttercup, not as uniform but ready 2 weeks earlier, and vines take up much less space.

H-16 Burgess Buttercup (95 days) Sweet, deep orange flesh makes it New England's favorite winter squash. 4 lb fruits have acorn-shaped button on the blossom end. Stem is well-dried when ripe.

H-23 Ponca (90 days) Baby butternut type. Fruits average 2 lbs., ripen tan without green streaking. If Waltham Butternut requires too long a season, then Ponca is the one for you.

H-26 Waltham Butternut (105 days) Elegant 9-in. long tan fruits weighing 4-5 lbs. Orange, dry flesh has a sweet, nutty flavor. Excellent keeper. 1970 All-America winner. CAUTION: often fails to ripen in northernmost areas.

H-36 Blue Hubbard, New England Strain (100 days) Bright yellow-orange dry, sweet flesh. The one to grow if you have a large family. Vines crawl all over garden; fruits average 15-20 lbs. Traditional New England favorite.

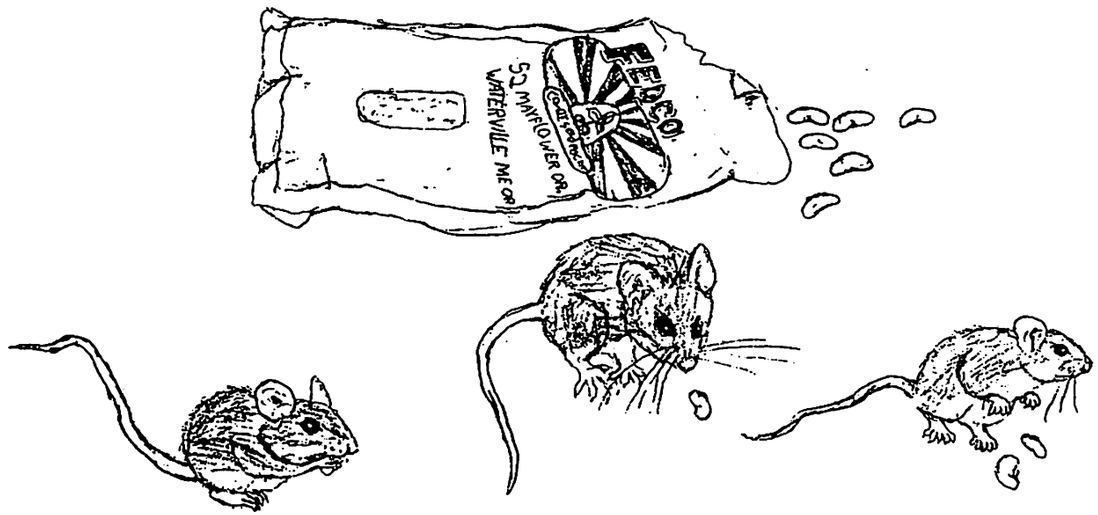
H-43 Spaghetti (88 days) A novelty item which caught on and now has devoted followers. Attraction is the spaghetti-like strings in the flesh. Flavor is rather bland. Buff skin turns pale yellow at maturity.

H-47 Gourd, Small Ornamental Mix (95 days) 8 kinds of early maturing types, with small spoon, bicolored pear & small orange most prevalent.

H-48 Gourd, Small Warted Mix (95 days) Pear-shaped, scalloped and round warted gourds in a variety of colors and markings, including greens, white-grey combos, and yellow-green combos. Baseball sized.

H-49 Gourd, Shenot Crown of Thorns Mix (95 days) These small gourds have pointed ribs that look like teeth. A mix of colors and markings.

H-50 Gourd, Turk's Turban (100 days) 8-10 inch brightly colored squash is normally used for decoration, not eating. Large, trailing vines bear abundant reddish-orange round fruits with prominent multi-color streaked buttons. Seed is in short supply. New!



H-53 Pumpkin, Baby Pam (99 days) Agway pie pumpkin has deep orange color and excellent uniformity. Best of all, it vine ripens 80-90% of its fruits even in a bad year. Fruits average 3-5 pounds, slightly smaller and earlier ripening than New England Pie with the same excellent quality.

H-55 Pumpkin, New England Pie (102 days) The standard small sugar pumpkin, ideal for pies. Has been a favorite since around 1860. Fruits average 5 pounds.

H-56 Pumpkin, Young's Beauty (105 days) If Autumn Gold's ability to color before maturity doesn't impress you, and its tendency to produce irregularly shaped fruits disturbs you, you may want to switch back to the open-pollinated Young's Beauty. We've decided we prefer the Beauty's 10-15 lb. dark orange-skinned pumpkins in the classic round shape. *Caution: may not ripen in northernmost areas.*

H-58 Pumpkin, Connecticut Field (115 days) Big pumpkin for Jack O'Lanterns gets 15-25 lbs., sometimes more. Ripen for us in good years, but often we must pick green & sun cure.

H-59 Pumpkin, Big Max (120 days) Your kids can have fun growing this. They will need your help moving it, though, because it typically weighs 50-100 pounds and measures up to 70 inches in circumference! It makes a great Jack O'Lantern. Or, if you don't carve it, you can use it as a temporary chair! *Caution: May not ripen in short season areas.*

H2. WINTER SQUASH/CUCURBITA INFLATA

H-62 Burpee's Early Acorn Hybrid (84 days) F-1 hybrid. Sweeter and drier than other acorns we've tried, this was one of 1987's big surprises. Large, top quality fruits get up to 4 pounds, yet ripen a week ahead of Ebony. Saves some space with its large bush habit.

H-64 Acorn, Cream of the Crop (95 days) F-1 hybrid. Novel creamy white acorn has moister flesh than Ebony. Flavor evaluations in our trial were mixed, but we think it's worth a try. 1990 All-America selection. New!

H-66 Sweet Mama (88 days) F-1 hybrid. If you like buttercup squash you should try Sweet Mama, a grey-green, drum-shaped buttercup type without the cup. Significantly earlier than Burgess with outstanding sweet flavor. The best large winter squash. 1979 All-America winner.

H-69 Orangetti (100 days) Spaghetti squash lovers will be interested in this new version with orange flesh and rind. Its higher carotene content gives it a little more pizazz than the buff kind. New!

H-71 Delicata (100 days) My favorite winter squash. What a treat! Not only are the ivory-colored fruits with dark green stripes lovely, but also the flavor is unsurpassed. Fruits are small, weigh 1-2 pounds and are excellent keepers.

H-73 Sweet Dumpling (100 days) We were going to drop this variety until Bud Wallace said they tasted as good as Burgess Buttercup. While we might debate this opinion, we cannot dispute that these elegant ivory-colored fruits with green stripes, shaped somewhat like miniature pumpkins, look so stunning that they sell themselves on the stand. Fruits avg. about 1 lb. Dry, orange flesh is tasty only when dead ripe; underripe fruits will be starchy and insipid.

H-81 Red Kuri (92 days) All agree the spectacular red-orange fruits are among the most attractive squashes. But comments on their flavor have ranged from "the best winter squash" to "glorified zucchini, flavor like water." We think the truth lies somewhere in between. We like the dry flesh of this Japanese squash.

H-83 Green Hokkaido (98 days) Sorry, no seed available due to crop failure.

H-90 Pumpkin, Jack Be Little (95 days) Tiny, ornamental pumpkins weigh only about a half pound. They're great for decorations and a big hit with kids. Flattened, heavily ribbed with vigorous stems.

H-94 Pumpkin, Autumn Gold (98 days) F-1 hybrid. Even northernmost growers can vine-ripen medium-sized pumpkins with 1987 All-America winner Autumn Gold. 10-15 lb. fruits are yellow, not green, when immature, ripen to a deep orange.

H-97 Pumpkin, Triple Treat (110 days) We grew these looking for a variety with hulless seeds. What we found was a surprise: The seeds do have paper-thin hulls suitable for raw treats or roasting if you're not fussy. But the real surprise was the quality of the thick orange flesh which made some of the best pies we ever ate. Round fruits avg. 6-8 lbs. somewhat late to ripen.

I. CARROTS

5g packet sows 50 feet, 1 ounce 280 feet. Very hardy. Early carrots can be sown by late April. Can take up to 3 weeks to germinate; keep rows from drying out for faster emergence. Sow carrots for winter storage in June or July. Thinning is critical: At 3 in. high thin to 1/2 in. apart, at 6 in. thin again to 1 in. apart.

I-2 Parmex (50 days) Parmex is a different kind of carrot which will grow even in the heaviest clay soil because it makes a round ball about 1.5 inches in diameter. Parisian type carrots mature very early and are best harvested when young and tender. They have a creamy texture when cooked, which is the best way to eat them. New!

I-3 Kinko 6 inch (55 days) This Chantenay type is an excellent early season choice. Small, conical, stump-rooted carrots of deep color and sweet flavor. Good cold soil emergence.

I-6 Minicor (55 days) Another excellent choice for 1st baby carrots of summer. So named for its very small cores. Very slender roots 6-7 in. long, of exceptionally sweet flavor. Amsterdam/baby Nantes type.

I-12 Scarlet Nantes (68 days) Old-time favorite Nantes variety with bright orange roots averaging 6-7 inches.

I-15 Nantes Fancy (68 days) A classy open-pollinated Nantes. Roots 7 in. long with exceptionally good color, flavor. Very uniform. Excellent keeper. Always our most popular carrot.

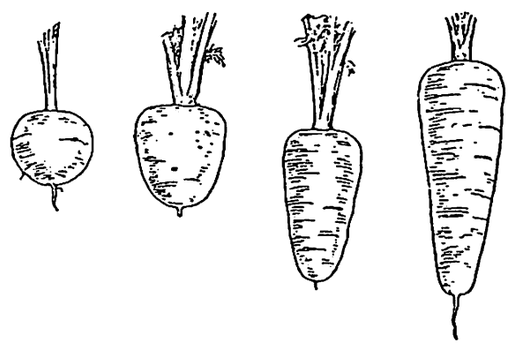
I-17 A Plus (69 days) Noteworthy for its extra high vitamin A content and its rich core color. Grows slowly but makes good size. Imperator type with better flavor. Can be difficult to pull.

I-22 Danvers 126 (75 days) Old-time open-pollinated variety considered a fine storage carrot. Orange red roots 7-7.5 in. long, 2-2.5 in. across taper to a blunt end.

I-27 Mokum (48 days) F-1 hybrid. Customers let us know we erred when we dropped Mokum. Its earliness, slenderness, and terrific taste offset its flaws. Mokum is a blunt Amsterdam forcing type which sizes extremely quickly but with short, weak tops. Because roots will push out of the ground and develop green shoulders, it should be harvested young. We recommend Estelle for a more versatile full-season carrot.

I-29 Estelle (56 days) F-1 hybrid. Our most exciting new carrot find in years. Nantes type from Petoseed was among the earliest to size in the spring. It won our July, 1989, taste test, and retained enough flavor to come in 2nd in September. This is the first carrot we've ever tried that keeps its quality over such a long period. Good interior color. New!

I-30 Clarion (60 days) F-1 hybrid. For years we preferred Pioneer in this class, but in 1986 the Clarion outperformed Harris' old favorite. Clarion sized early, so is suitable for both early and mid-season carrots. Crisp Nantes type of exceptional deep-orange color makes classy-looking roots, very long for a Nantes, with outstanding taste. Very small seed.



J. OTHER ROOT CROPS

Beets: 5g packet sows 30 feet, 1 ounce about 180 feet. Hardy. Can be sown almost as soon as ground can be worked. Thin for use as greens. Lutz variety must be thinned to 4 in. apart, others require less rigorous thinning. **Radishes: 5g packet plants about 20 feet, 1 oz sows 100 feet.** Hardy. Can be sown early. Easy to grow, quick to ripen. **Rutabaga/Turnip: 5 gram packet sows 60 feet, 1 oz sows about 400 feet.** Hardy member of Crucifer family (same as cabbage).

J-3 Beet, Early Wonder Tall Top (48 days) Quick emergence in cold soil and attractive purple tops make this the one to grow for early beet greens and bunching beets.

J-6 Beet, Red Ace (50 days) F-1 hybrid. Sweet early season beets. Market growers will really go for its uniformity and perfect shape. Very similar to Early Wonder but more refined. Purple tops.

J-8 Beet, Burpee's Golden (55 days) Gains in popularity each year and now a market specialty. Roots are golden instead of red, very sweet, and do not bleed like red beets.

J-9 Beet, Formanova (56 days) Customers demanded its return to our list. Cylindrical beet grows 6 inches long. A good pickling or processing beet.

J-12 Beet, Lutz Green Leaf (60 days) Also known as Winter Keeper, this is the best one to grow for winter storage. Fruits remain sweet even when large. Tops are glossy green without any purple. For good size roots thin to four inches apart.

J-15 Beet, Detroit Dark Red Short Top (60 days) Standard late variety for home gardeners and canners. Globular, smooth, uniform roots with tender ox-blood red flesh. Variety dates back to 1892.

J-23 Parsnip, Harris Model (120 days) Sweet flavored, smooth tapered roots average ten inches. For better performance, prepare raised beds, especially in heavy soils. Parsnips taste sweeter after overwintering, a real spring treat! Seed is short lived; if you are planning to use old seed, germ test in paper towels before sowing out.

J-31 Radish, Cherry Belle (25 days) A good, smooth, red-skinned bunching radish, making uniform balls 3/4 of an inch across with firm white flesh.

J-32 Radish, Easter Egg (25 days) Kids love this fascinating radish which comes in shades of pink, purple, red, violet & white. Still good even when large.

J-33 Radish, Champion (25 days) Smooth, scarlet roots with firm, mild flesh grow quickly to edible size.

J-35 Radish, French Breakfast (26 days) Medium length scarlet root with a white tip. An old favorite.

J-36 Radish, White Icicle (30 days) Firm, tender white roots for the home garden.

J-43 Daikon Radish, Tokinashi (70 days) "Daikon" means "big root" in Japanese. According to Takii, more acreage is planted to Daikon than any other vegetable crop in Japan. Its large white roots can exceed a foot in length. This variety is well adapted to spring planting. Roots crisp and pungent.

J-53 Rutabaga, Laurentian (95 days) Purple-top roots with pale yellow flesh. Excellent uniformity.

J-63 Turnip, Purple Top, White Globe (50 days) Popular variety w/ purple tops, white bottoms.

J-66 Turnip, Gilfeather® (85 days) An heirloom variety either developed or discovered by John Gilfeather (1865-1944) of Wardsboro, Vt., and salvaged by market growers William and Mary Lou Schmidt. Gilfeather is sweeter and later to mature than other turnips, and does not get woody even if it gets the size of a softball. They taste better after frost. 1.5 gram packet. New!

K. ONIONS

3g packet= 700-1000 seeds, 1 ounce 7,000-10,000. Start indoors in Feb. or March and transplant out in May. Set leeks 6-12 in. apart, onions 4-6 in. Harvest onions after tops fall, field cure about 10 days. Survive light frosts.

K-2 Leek, King Richard (75 days) We've grown both King Richard and Inverno, and we think King Richard is the better. It is heavier yielding, can withstand light September frosts, and makes long, thick, delicately flavored stalks.

K-6 Leek, Nebraska (90 days) Nebraska is excellent for a really broad soup leek. It fills the need for a leek which has good frost resistance and can be harvested till very late fall.

K-13 Mini Onion, Barletta (70 days) Replaces Quicksilver, which is unavailable. Forms 1.5 inch silky white bulbs which ripen around the same time as peas. New!

K-16 Scallion, Evergreen Hardy White (65 days) Hardy variety can be overwintered even in severe climates. Also known as Nebuka.

K-19 Onion, Early Yellow Globe (100 days) Medium-hard yellow onion with thin neck averaging 2.5-3 in. across. Suitable for storage till midwinter.

K-22 Onion, Copra (104 days) F-1 hybrid. Hard, medium-sized storage onions with blocky round shapes and thin necks.

K-25 Onion, Southport Red Globe (105 days) Purple-red round bulbs will store 4-6 months under proper conditions.

K-32 Onion, Sweet Sandwich (110 days) F-1 hybrid. Our choice for those customers who have been asking for a milder storage onion. As they store, the large onions mellow.

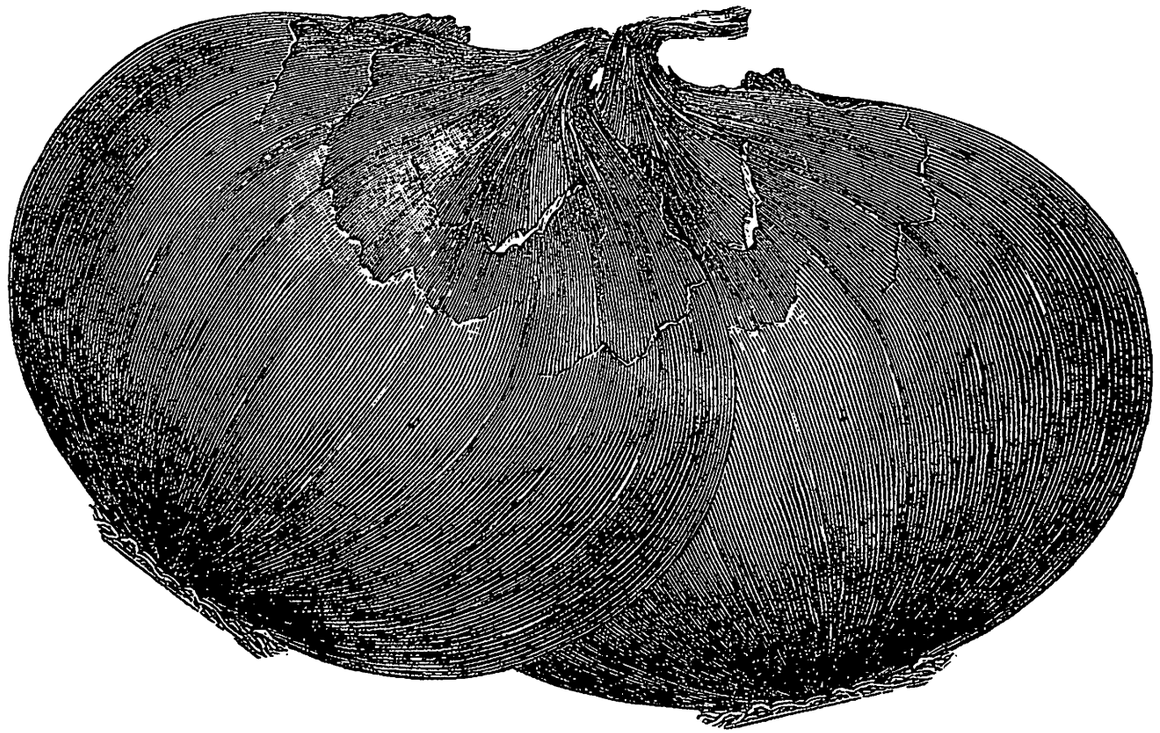
K-38 Onion, Walla Walla Sweet Spanish (125 days) This onion became famous in the Pacific northwest for its juicy, sweet flavor. In recent years, its reknown has spread across the country. It comes from Walla Walla, Wa., where it can be wintered over. In our harsher climate it must be sown in the spring for fall harvest. Large onions are known for their mildness as soon as they come out of the ground. They will not store.

L. GREENS

Chards: **2g packet sows 30 feet, 1 oz. plants 200 feet.** Hardy. Collards: **2g packet sows 40 feet.** Very hardy members of crucifer family. Sow Mid-June for fall crop. Mustards: **2g packet sows about 50 feet, 1 ounce 700 feet.** Keep cutting for continuous production. Parsley: **2g packet sows 30 feet, 1 ounce 400 feet.** Very hardy. Very slow to germinate (up to 30 days). Use radishes to mark rows. Spinach: **Packet sows 45 feet, 1 oz plants 150-200 feet.** Very hardy. Must be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring to avoid early bolting. For fall crop try late Jul.-Aug. sowing, to overwinter, sow late Aug.-Sept. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Hint: Pick large leaves often for heavier production.

L-3 Swiss Chard, Fordhook Giant (50 days) Broad white stems, leaves dark green and savoyed with white veins. The standard variety.

L-6 Rhubarb Chard, Ruby Red (59 days) Deep crimson stalks, dark green leaves.



L-21 Collards, Champion (60 days) Rich dark strain selected from Vates to stand longer. We thought only southerners ate these, but you proved us wrong, so we'll keep on offering them.

L-25 Curly Cress (10 days) Bright green tightly ruffled leaves can be cut as soon as they are a couple of inches tall. Peppery flavor enlivens salads. **New!**

L-26 Broadleaf Cress (40 days) Also known as Upland cress or cressy greens. Begin cutting when leaves are 3-4 in. long. Dark green glossy leaves taste much like watercress. **New!**

L-28 Endive, Tres Fine Maraichere (42 days) For late spring and early summer harvests, this curly endive, known to chefs as frisée, is large with very fine ribs. Replaces Nina. **New!**

L-29 Endive, Broad Leaved Batavian (85 days) Smooth dark green broad outer leaves with creamy yellow closely bunched center leaves.

L-33 Mustard, Green Wave (45 days) Bright green color. Hot, mustardy flavor. Will come back when cut; slow to bolt. Prime ingredient in mesclun.

L-35 Mustard, Fordhook Fancy (45 days) A fancy, frilly mustard with a real tang. Bolts fairly readily, so we recommend succession planting. **New!**

L-43 Parsley, Forest Green (75 days) Combination double & triple curled with long, upright stems. Holds color well all season.

L-46 Parsley, Plain Leaf (80 days) Dark Italian leaf parsley. Flat, glossy dark green leaves with strong parsley flavor.

L-47 Mache, Large Leaf Round (60 days) This is a vigorous growing, large-leaf strain of corn salad, the peasant green that has now gained favor in higher social strata.

L-48 Sorrel (60 days) Perennial often known as sour grass likes cool weather, acid soil, and plenty of water. Lemony flavored sword-shaped leaves add tang to soups and salads. To maintain steady supply of tender leaves, keep cutting and never let seed stalks mature.

L-49 Arugula (47 days) Also known as Rouquette or Rocket. Musky green will spice up your salad. Much better when grown for fall crop, as will bolt readily in heat. A prime ingredient in tangy mesclun mixes.

L-53 Spinach, Indian Summer (39 days) F-1 hybrid. A high-yielding dark green spinach with partly crinkled leaves. Seems to require warmer soil than Long Standing Bloomsdale, but it is much more bolt resistant in warm weather.

L-55 Spinach, Winter Bloomsdale (42 days) Dark green savoyed variety recommended for early spring and fall plantings because of tolerance to cold temperatures.

L-56 Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale (42 days) The standard crinkly leaved spinach. Very good cold emergence. Recent hybrids surpass it in production and bolt resistance. David Landreth, founder of the Landreth Seed Company, since 1784 the oldest continuous seed dealership in the United States, developed the original Bloomsdale Spinach, forerunner of this type.

L-59 Spinach, Tyee (44 days) F-1 Hybrid. Outstanding 5 straight years in our tests. Outperformed other varieties both in yields and ability to stand. Holds a week longer than other kinds. Upright habit. Leaves very savoyed.

L-62 Spinach, New Zealand or Tetragone (52 days) Don't let the name fool you. This is not a true spinach. Doesn't look like one or taste like one. But it stands through the hot summer when regular spinach bolts, and some find it an acceptable substitute. Will withstand frosts down to the low 20s. Nut-like seeds are customarily slow, poor germinators. Be patient and don't give up too soon. Only a few plants are needed to fill in your patch.

L2 ORIENTAL GREENS

Mustard: **2g packet sows 45 feet, approx 15,600 seeds per oz.** Pac Choi: **2g packet sows 35 feet, approx 12,500 seeds per oz.** Chinese Cabbage: **2g packet sows 30 feet, approx 9,500 seeds per oz.**

L-71 Mizuna (Kyona) (40 days) Vigorous Japanese mustard produces slender white stalks with deeply cut and fringed dark green leaves. Not pungent. Only one planting needed for full season production. Just keep it cut. Essential mesclun ingredient.

L-72 Mustard, Red Giant (45 days) Its large purple-tinted savoyed leaves make the 18 inch plants very decorative. Gene disparagingly compares their taste to horseradish. I prefer to call it "peppery". It is less hot during cool weather. This Japanese mustard is a standard ingredient in spicy mesclun mixes.

L-74 Tatsoi (45 days) Spoon-shaped thick dark green leaves make compact rosettes with mild brassica flavor. Good stir-fried. Will come back when cut. Staffer Nikos Kavanya of Green Genes Farm first brought it to our attention in 1988, and it has become an essential ingredient in our salads and mesclun. Also known as tah tsai.

L-81 Mei Qing Choi (45 days) F-1 hybrid. The baby pac choi with green stems which likes cool temperatures. Bolt resistant. Vase-shaped plants have broad petioles with beautiful green leaves.

L-83 Pac Choi, Prize Choy (50 days) Classy pac choi with celery-like white stems and vase-shaped 15-18 inch tall heads.

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

Vegetable	Sec.	Sds/ oz	Sds/ 100'	Pkt plants	distance in row	thin to	distance bet rows	seed depth	min soil temp
Basils	R	18000	5g	100 ft.	1/2 in.	3 in.	18 in.	1/4 in.	65
Bean, Bush,Dry	A	100	8 oz	25 ft.	2 in.	3 in.	2-3 ft.	1 in.	60
Bean, Pole	A	75	4 oz	20 poles	6 per pole	3/pole	3-4 ft.	1 in.	60
Bean, Soy	A	110	8 oz	25 ft.	1 1/2 in.	no	2-3 ft.	1 in.	60
Beet	J	2200	1/2 oz	30 ft.	1 in.	2-4 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in.	50
Broccoli	M,N	7000	5g	1g=20 ft	1 in.	24-30 in.	30 in	1/4 in.	50
Brussels Sprout	M,N	7500	5g	1g=20 ft	1 in.	24-30 in.	24-30 in.	1/4 in.	50
Cabbage	M,N	7500	5g	1g=20 ft	1 in.	24-30 in.	24-30 in.	1/4 in.	50
Carrot	I	18000	10g	5g=50 ft	1/4-1/2 in.	1 in.	16-24 in.	1/2 in.	50
Cauliflower	M,N	8000	4g	1g=25 ft	1 in.	24-30 in.	30-36 in.	1/4 in.	55
Celery/Celeriac	P	75000	T	600 pl.	8 in.	no	2-3 ft	1/8 in.	50
Chard/Swiss, Rhu	L	2000	1/2 oz	12 ft.	1 in.	3 in.	18-24 in.	1/2 in.	50
Radicchio.	O3	20000	1/2 oz	30 ft.	1 in.	8-10 in.	18 in.	1/8 in.	50
Chinese Cabbage	L2	9500	1/4 oz	30 ft.	1/2 in.	12-18 in.	24-30 in.	1/4 in.	50
Corn	B	155	4 oz	50 ft.	2-3 in.	8-12 in.	3 ft.	1.5 in.	60
Cucumber	E	1100	1/2 oz	20 ft.	2 in.	4 in.	4 ft.	1/2 in.	60
Eggplant	P,Q	6500	T	60 pl.	20-30 in.	no	30-36 in.	1/4 in.	68
Kale	M,N	7500	5g	40 ft.	1 in.	12 in.	24 in.	1/4 in.	50
Leek	K	10000	T	600 pl.	8 in/pl.	no	2 ft.	1/2 in.	50
Lettuce	O	30000	4g	1g=25 ft	1/4 in.	1 ft.	12-18 in.	1/8 in.	40
Muskmelon	F	1200	T	5 hills	3/pot	2/hill	5 ft.	1/2 in.	68
Onion	K	7000	T	500 pl.	4 in/pl.	no	12-18 in.	1/2 in.	50
Pac Choi	L2	12500	1/4 oz	35 ft.	1/2 in.	6-12 in.	24 in.	1/4 in.	50
Parsley	L	18000	1/4 oz	30 ft.	1/4 in.	1 in.	12-18 in.	1/4 in.	50
Parsnip	J	5000	1/2 oz	40 ft.	1/2 in.	2-3 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in.	52
Pea/snow/snap	C,D	125	8 oz	30 ft.	1.5 in.	no	3 ft. dwarf	3/4 in.	48
Pea/snow/snap							5 ft. tall		
Pepper	P,Q	4500	T	50 pl.	12-18 in.	no	2-3 ft.	1/4 in.	68
Pumpkin	H	210	1/2 oz	8 hills	6/hill	3/hill	6 ft.	1 in.	60
Radish	J	2500	1 oz	20 ft.	1/2 in.	no	18 in.	1/2 in.	50
Spinach	L	2600	1/2 oz	50 ft.	1 in.	2 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in.	42
Spinach									
Tomato	P,Q	9000	T	125 pl.	2-3 ft/pl.	no	2-3 ft.	1/4 in.	60
Turnip/Rutabaga	J	9000	1/4 oz	60 ft.	1/2 in.	3-4 in.	18 in.	1/4 in.	50
Watermelon	F	650	T	4 hills	3/pot	2/hill	5 ft.	1/2 in.	68
Winter Squash	H	140-300	1/2-1oz	6-12 hls.	6/hill	3/hill	4-6 ft.	1 in.	60
Yellow summer sq	G	375	1/2 oz	6 hills	6/hill	3/hill	4 ft.	1 in.	60
Zucchini	G	180	1 oz	3 hills	6/hill	3/hill	4 ft.	1 in.	60

for cultural information on herbs and flowers please see the variety descriptions.

Abbreviations: tp=transplant T=transplants only in our climate. pl.=plants g=grams, 28.4g=1 oz. hls=hills no=not necessary to thin. sec.=section on order sheet. Pkt plants=how many row feet our smallest packet will plant.

Hardiness rating: Very tender=will not survive frost and can be damaged by temperatures under 40 degrees.
Tender=will not survive frost
Mod hardy=survives light frosts
Hardy=survives frost generally to the low twenties
Very hardy=will winter over if protected

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE AND CULTURAL INFORMATION

Vegetable	ideal soil temp	hardiness	planting date	cultural hints
Basils	70-85	very tender	June 1	Get off to a faster start under floating row covers.
Bean, Bush,Dry	70-85	tender	late May	Use floating row covers to hasten maturity by a week.
Bean, Pole	70-85	tender	late May	Keep picked regularly for best results.
Bean, Soy	70-85	tender	late May	To shell green soys, blanch pods about 5 min., then cool.
Beet	65-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Eat the greens as you thin the crop.
Broccoli	65-85	mod hardy	tp May	Start indoors in March or direct seed May & June.
Brussels Sprout	65-85	hardy	tp May	Flavor improves after fall frosts.
Cabbage	65-85	mod hardy	tp May	Start indoors in March or direct seed May & June.
Carrot	65-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Cover row w/board after sowing to prevent soil from drying
Cauliflower	65-85	mod hardy	tp May	Start indoors in March or direct seed May to mid Jun.
Celery/Celeriac	55-70	tender	tp June 1	Start indoors March, they grow slowly at first.
Chard	65-85	hardy	ASAP	Same family as beets.
Radicchio	60-85	hardy	varies	Maintaining soil fertility is very important.
Chinese Cabbage	70-95	mod hardy	late May	Exposure to cold nights can cause premature bolting.
Corn	70-95	tender	June 1	Don't overcrowd. Heavy nitrogen requirements.
Cucumber	75-95	very tender	June 1	Floating row covers prevent cucumber beetle damage.
Eggplant	75-85	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors late March or April in warm conditions.
Kale	65-85	very hardy	May-Aug	Flavor improves after frost, rich in vitamins.
Leek	60-80	mod hardy	tp May 1	Start indoors in February or March.
Lettuce	50-75	hardy	Apr.*-Aug	For full "heads" thin continually so plants don't touch.
Muskmelon	80-95	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors in peat pots around May 1
Onion	60-85	mod hardy	tp May 1	Start indoors in February or March.
Pac Choi	70-95	mod hardy	May	Use of floating row covers will deter flea beetles.
Parsley	50-85	very hardy	Apr.-Aug	Slow to germinate, can take up to a month.
Parsnip	60-77	very hardy	Apr.-July	Prepare a very friable seedbed so roots can penetrate.
Peas/snap/snow	65-85	plants hardy	Apr.*	All varieties, even dwarf ones, benefit from staking.
Peas/snap/snow	blossoms,	pods tender	Late June	For fall crops. Expect slower ripening in fall.
Pepper	75-85	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors late March or April in warm conditions.
Pumpkin	70-90	tender	late May	Plant between corn rows to save space, reduce animal loss.
Radish	60-85	hardy	Apr.-Aug	Great for kids' gardens because easy to grow and come quick
Spinach	60-80	very hardy	Apr.*	Plant early; increasing day length causes bolting.
Spinach			Aug	for fall crop and wintering over
Tomato	68-80	tender	tp June 1	Use of raw manure causes lush foliage, retards ripening.
Turnip/Rutabaga	60-95	hardy	Apr.-July	Use of floating row covers will reduce flea beetle damage.
Watermelon	80-95	very tender	tp early Jun	Transplant melons at the onset of a warm spell.
Winter squash	70-90	tender	late May	After harvest field cure for 10 days to enhance flavor.
Yellow summer sq	70-90	tender	late May	Keep picked regularly to maintain production all season.
Zucchini	70-90	tender	late May	Floating row covers speed ripening up to two weeks.

Approximate planting date: Apr*= as soon as ground can be worked, does not thrive in heat.
varies=different varieties need different times.

Approximate planting dates are for our Central Maine climate. Please make appropriate adjustments for your climate, using hardiness rating as a guide.

Note: The information in this guide is approximate. You can stretch your seeds further with careful planting. We can get a lot more row feet out of a packet of beets serenely planted on a breezy, sunny, bug-free day than we can out of the same packet hastily sown during a humid mosquito-infested twilight! Seed counts vary for specific cultivars. Planting rates will vary if intensive methods such as beds are used. Minimum soil temperatures are the lowest we can recommend if you want a good stand. It would be possible to plant under slightly colder conditions, but germination will be slow and spotty. If you have specific cultural questions, consult more detailed resources or get in touch with us.

L-94 Chinese Cabbage, Blues (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Better bolt resistance, disease resistance and taste than Nagoda 50 which it replaces. Flavor is relatively pungent. Suitable for planting early spring through July. **New!**

L-96 Japanese Parsley, Mitsuba (80 days) Leaves resemble parsnip leaves with an unusual nutty taste somewhat reminiscent of cumin. Has a bite. We added sparingly to our mesclun. Stems may be blanched like celery for extra sweetness and tenderness. **New!**

L-97 Salad Amaranth, Tricolor (50 days) This could has easily have been listed with everlastings for the tall purplish-red seed spires which it sends up later in the summer. Earlier in the year its young green leaves overlaid with burgundy red add zesty colors and flavor to salads. Also known as Joseph's Coat. **New!**

M. STANDARD BRASSICA

(days to maturity from date of seeding) Broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi: **1 g packet almost 300 seeds, sows 20-25 ft; 2g sows 45 ft. Approx. 8,000 sds/oz.** Hardy. May be started indoors Mar.-Apr. for setting out in May, or direct-seeded in May. Require warmth to germinate, but need 60s during seedling stage for optimal growth. Higher temperatures make seedlings leggy. Heavy feeders, need regular moisture, and 2-3 ft. spacing for best growth. Combat cabbage loopers with Dipel. Use floating row covers to keep out flea beetles. When cauliflower heads first appear, tie leaves over curd to prevent heads from discoloring. Some varieties perform poorly in hot summers. Cauliflower and broccoli are damaged by hard frosts, especially in spring.

M-5 Broccoli, Umpqua (95 days) Sorry, seed not available due to crop failure. We hope to offer an improved strain called Umpqua Dark Green in 1992.

M-23 Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield (63 days) Standard, old variety with compact medium 2-3 lb pointy heads. A good early variety originally from England; been around since the 1800's.

M-26 Red Cabbage, Laso (75 days) Slightly dwarfed variety with attractive round 2-3 lb. heads. Few wrapper leaves. Formerly known as Lasso.

M-28 Savoy Cabbage, Des Vertus (95 days) French variety was the best savoy cabbage in the trial. Medium-green heads are large, averaging 4-6 pounds. Flavor is mild and juicy semi-sweet.

M-32 Cabbage, Superior Danish (98 days) Similar to Danish Ballhead but earlier and larger. Heads blue-green with red tinges on wrapper leaves, can get to 7 or 8 pounds. Holds well in the field. Can be stored through first part of winter.

M-48 Cauliflower, Dominant (94 days) Where adaptable, Dominant produces a beautiful fall crop of elegant 4-6 pound heads. It does not perform well in sandy soils under dry conditions, but on highly fertile loams and clay soils it is a star. Suitable only for late crops. Returns to our list after a long absence.

M-53 Kale, Konserva (60 days) Heavier yielding than Vates. Plants grow 2-2.5 ft. tall, leaves curl in cold weather. Kale is very nutritious and exceptionally cold hardy.

M-54 Kale, Red Russian (60 days) A Raggedy Jack type with oak leaf cut leaves which color up after fall frosts. Red and purple leaves change to a dark green when cooked. Very vigorous edible landscape plant. **New!**

M-63 Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna (58 days) Early dwarf variety with short tops and medium-sized stems. Bulbs have white, crisp, tender flesh with a pungent taste. Best harvested young.

N. MOSTLY HYBRID BRASSICA

(days to maturity from date of seeding)

N-3 Broccoli, Packman (73 days) F-1 hybrid. The best choice for earliest broccoli, since we cannot get seed for our old favorite Bravo. Packman produces 6-7 inch heads, somewhat flat-topped. Usually reliable but will button if stressed by extreme cold or excessive moisture. From Petoseed.

N-10 Broccoli, Emperor (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Growers' choice because it has the most perfectly domed heads which stay very tight on long stems. Heads avg 6-8 in., quite uniform except in very hot weather. The best producer of side shoots we've seen, continuing nonstop till cold weather, some big enough to be marketed as main heads! Our best selling broccoli.

N-12 Broccoli, Premium Crop (82 days) F-1 hybrid. The standard main crop broccoli for commercial growers. Uniform, dependable with large 8-inch heads. Very few side shoots. Harvest early in rainy weather to avoid rot in centers. 1975 AAS winner from Takii in Japan.

N-15 Broccoli, Green Valiant (90 days) F-1 hybrid. An excellent fall broccoli but tends to irregular heads in midsummer heat. Compact plants with very dense light green heads on heavy stems. Even at 8-9 inches diameter, heads remain extremely tight. 2nd only to Emperor as prolific side shoot producer.

N-18 Broccoli, Arcadia (94) F-1 hybrid. Growers who like Green Valiant's dense heads but are put off by their light green color will appreciate Arcadia's frosty bluish-green heads with very refined, small beads that hold a long time. Arcadia was the only broccoli which held its own in our trial during the hot summer of 1989, and it looked even better in 1990, both in summer and fall. Gently mounded dome shaped heads are consistently of marketable quality. **New!**

N-20 Broccoli, Romanesco (130 days) Open-pollinated. Romanesco is a unique Italian broccoli rediscovered as part of the renewed interest in gourmet vegetables. When it is grown well, it is one of the most beautiful plants in the garden with its cone-shaped, somewhat irregular whorl of chartreuse florets. When it is not well grown, the whorls can be small and ugly. The trick is to maintain extremely high soil fertility. We had fantastic results planting in raised beds with 8 inches of well-rotted manure. Well-grown plants are huge, and need about 10 square feet of space each. Should be started indoors in March or April and transplanted out in late May or June. Maturity is irregular and can occur any time between Aug. and Oct.

N-23 Brussels Sprouts, Jade Cross E (101 days) F-1 hybrid. This popular type sets firm medium-size sprouts beginning in late August. For best results start indoors in spring and transplant into very rich soil. Tastes better after light frost.

N-31 Cabbage, Perfect Action (73 days) F-1 hybrid. Smaller version of Perfect Ball with round dark-green 2-4 lb heads ready 10 days earlier than Ball. Seed supply limited; order early.

N-32 Cabbage, Grand Prize (76 days) F-1 hybrid. The top choice in Jeanne Griffin's 1989 early cabbage trial for us. "Has the extra size, sweet juicy flavor, and classy looks uncharacteristic of early varieties!" according to Jeanne. Slightly flattened heads average 5 pounds with tight wrapper leaves. Looked good for us in 1990, too. **New!**

N-33 Cabbage, Perfect Ball (84 days) F-1 hybrid. We don't like superlatives like "perfect" in variety names, but in this case, the name fits. This was by far the best cabbage we tried in 1987; its firm, round heads with wrapper leaves so tight even cabbage worms seemed to be denied entrance. Midseason, heads avg. 5-6 lbs., hold in field a very long time.

N-34 Red Cabbage, Ruby Perfection (85 days) F-1 hybrid. This fancy hybrid midseason type has produced some of the loveliest cabbage we've ever seen: solid deep purple-red globe-shaped heads in the 4-6 pound range, occasionally 8 pounds.

N-43 Cauliflower, Snow Crown (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Makes cauliflower a cinch to grow. Dependable producer of uniform 6-7 inch heads early summer through October. Drought resistant. Very early. Some tendency for pink heads in adverse conditions. 1975 All-America winner from Takii.

N-45 Purple Cauliflower, Violet Queen (80 days) F-1 hybrid. About halfway between broccoli & cauliflower, each plant sets one purple head which doesn't require tying. No side shoots form. A tasty novelty for adding color to salads and dips. Turns light green when blanched.

N-46 Cauliflower, Andes (88 days) Open-pollinated, but expensive seed. Fine for late summer & fall. Fairly uniform but prone to fuzzy heads in adverse conditions. Tendency to self-blanch. Heads 6-7 inches in diameter, dense.

N-49 Cauliflower, Candid Charm (95 days) F-1 hybrid. Charm produces large curds, in the same class as Dominant, but less fussy. Holds snow white color a long time. Recommended for fall crops only. We've grown some awesome heads. Our largest, 12x14 in., weighed 6.5 lbs. in 1987 and won a $5 bet from a friend. Most were in 3-4 lb. range.

N-51 Kale, Winterbor (60 days) F-1 hybrid. Winterbor was the most vigorous grower in our fall kale trial, showing the best cold hardiness and the richest color. Curled leaves are highly ruffled. **New!**

O1. LETTUCE BEGIN

1 gram packet sows 25 feet, 2 grams 50 feet, 1 ounce 500-700 feet. May be started indoors in March and at regular intervals thereafter, or sowed outdoors as soon as ground can be worked. Hardy. All save icebergs tolerate heavy frost. Grow best in cool weather, many kinds suffer bottom rot and tipburn in heat; select summer varieties carefully. Sow every 2 weeks for continuous supply. Lettuce will not head unless thinned frequently & ruthlessly to final distance of 1 ft. Heavy nitrogen feeders.

O-3 Leaf, Black Seeded Simpson (42 days) The earliest and most popular looseleaf variety. Large, loose, crumpled juicy light-green leaves. Does not stand heat well, sow early as the ground can be worked.

O-7 Leaf, Salad Bowl (46 days) Bright-green notched leaves form compact rosette. Stands hot weather better than Black Seeded Simpson.

O-8 Leaf, Red Salad Bowl (46 days) Compact rosettes of spectacular bronze-red leaves. Quickly became one of our most popular lettuces.

O-9 Baby Bibb, Tom Thumb (46 days) One salad lettuce. Miniature butterhead type which makes a small tightly bunched head early. Outer leaves light medium-green, centers creamy white. Very attractive for early markets.

O-12 Leaf, Prizehead (48 days) Crinkly outer leaves tinged with red. Superior flavor. Very popular market type. Bolts in heat.

O-13 Leaf, Red Sails (49 days) Won 1985 All-America award for Petoseed. Our choice over Ruby because looseleaf head has delicious flavor. Splashes of purplish-red make plant most attractive. Quickly became a top seller and has remained a favorite of home gardeners and market growers alike. Stands heat better than Prizehead. Very slow to get bitter.

O-16 Bibb, Buttercrunch (50 days) A 1963 All-America selection. Dark-green outer leaves with creamy center heart. Slow to bolt. Along with Red Sails, our best selling lettuce.

O-18 Oakleaf, Lingue di Canarino (50 days) Refined oakleaf type that grows larger and stands longer than the old favorite without bolting or getting bitter.

O-20 Batavian, Reine des Glaces (Ice Queen) (57 days) Green convoluted rosettes with intricately toothed leaves make this one of the most beautiful. Stands heat fairly well. One of Gene's favorites.

O-22 Bibb, Kagraner Sommer (58 days) Makes elegant pale green heads of exceptional quality. Its real claim to fame is its reluctance to bolt even in midsummer heat.

O-25 Bibb/Romaine, Winter Density (60 days) Is it a bibb lettuce or a romaine? Doesn't matter, either way was Gene's favorite in '86. He says the eating quality is superb. Starts out looking like a bibb with dark green leaves. Wrapper leaves fold tightly, forms a head like a romaine when mature.

O-28 Red Romaine, Majestic Red (60 days) Its fancy savoyed rich bronze red leaves make it a real stunner. Cylindrical "head" has somewhat spreading habit. One of the slowest-bolting romaines in our trial. **New!**

O-33 Romaine, Parris Island Cos (68 days) The standard market romaine. Upright heads 8-9 inches tall self-fold to form compact head. Interior greenish-white. Resistant to tipburn and bolting even in heat.

O-40 Iceberg, Ithaca (70 days) Dependable, early-heading variety developed by Dr. Minotti of Cornell. Heads are mid-sized and very solid, well-wrapped with sparkling glossy-green ruffled leaves. Stands heat fairly well, does not bolt prematurely.

O-41 Iceberg, Empire (72 days) Used as a substitute for King Crown on our 1987 order. We found it superior to King Crown in our grow out. Heads not as large as King Crown, but less prone to center rot or softness. Slightly larger than Ithaca.

02. LETTUCE CONTINUE

O-46 Leaf, Green Ice (45 days) Customers asked us to list Burpee's well-known variety. This shiny crinkly looseleaf with fringed leaf margins is firm and crunchy in salads. Slow to bolt.

O-49 Leaf, Brunia (46 days) Vilmorin's bronze oakleaf type is offered as a replacement for Cocarde, which it resembles closely. Its mixture of rusty and green colors will stand out in any lettuce patch. **New!**

O-50 Leaf, Red Oakleaf (46 days) Shaped like green oakleaf, but develops deep red color in full sun.

O-51 Leaf, Royal Oakleaf (50 days) The most attractive green oakleaf, recommended for market growers. Darker than Lingue Di Canarino, and larger.

O-52 Batavian, Sierra (50 days) This red tinged French Batavian is offered as a replacement for Canasta, for which seed has been difficult to obtain. Like Canasta, Sierra is resistant to tipburn and one of the last to bolt in midsummer heat. It has a compact upright form. **New!**

O-53 Red Bibb, Continuity (50 days) Our true strain differs from Merveille des quatre saisons in its superior bolt resistance. We are always enthralled by its striking purplish-red tinged leaves. Very slow to get bitter.

O-54 Leaf, Waldmann's Dark Green (50 days) Large, handsome crinkly leaved heads of dark green lettuce. The most attractive green leaf Grand Rapids type for market. Similar to Green Ice, but larger, although more bitter in heat.

O-55 Leaf, Royal Red (52 days) Even in a patch like ours with 50 types of lettuce in variegated colors, the brilliant rich cherry red hue of its crinkly leaved open head really stood out! Grows slowly but stands heat fairly well. Unmatched color made it a sensation!

O-56 Butterhead, Pirat (55 days) Elegant bronzed large butterhead always looks good in the trial. Has a delicious smooth taste, and holds well except in prolonged wet spells.

O-58 Butterhead, Nancy (58 days) Growers will be interested in this elegant butterhead which makes extra-large very tight heads. Tasty & holds well for this type.

O-62 Cutting, Lollo Rossa (58 days) A unique type of lettuce generally harvested by snipping leaves instead of taking the whole plant. Frizzy foliage is light red on top, light green at base, making for a stunning contrast. Very cold hardy. Can be used to accent or garnish salads, or as an ornamental. Quite the rage in gourmet restaurants.

O-64 Bibb, Kinemontpas (60 days) M. Schultz from way across the continent in Washington State first brought my attention to this classy Boston type. Darker green and larger than Kagraner Sommer, Kinemontpas was the last of its type to bolt in our 1990 trial and was really good tasting, too. **New!**

O-76 Romaine, Cosmo (65 days) A fancy tall romaine (11 in.) which makes large, upright heads of green, puckered leaves. Recommended for early and late crops but not a good choice for midsummer because susceptible to tipburn. A beautiful plant when well-grown.

O-77 Romaine, Rouge d'Hiver (65 days) An attractive European heirloom romaine lettuce. Its broad, flat leaves range in color from green to bronze to red, making it one of the most striking plants in the garden. Very delicious. Best suited for early crops; keep moist to forestall bolting. Turns bitter in excess heat.

O-82 Iceberg, Rosy (74 days) A red iceberg lettuce! Stunning red and burgundy coloring. Small, very tight heads tolerate weather extremes and will not bolt readily in heat.

O-87 Lettuce Mix A mixture of lettuces with glorious contrasts of reds and greens and different leaf forms to create a beautiful patch. Varieties will vary according to what is in stock, but all will be suitable for cut-and-come-again culture. **New!**

O-88 Mesclun Mix "Mesclun" is a French word for mixture. These salad mixes have taken American cuisine by storm. Our mix will consist of two packets, the lettuce mix described in O-87, and a mixture of Mizuna, Brussels Chervil, Nina Endive, Sorrel, Giant Red Mustard, Arugula, and Tatsoi. We may substitute if we run out of any varieties. Best way to harvest these greens is to give them frequent haircuts with scissors. They will grow back, though you will need to water them in dry conditions. Varying growth rates will enable you to make subtle variations in your mix. We recommend that you plant each packet in separate adjoining beds or rows. If planted in the same bed, the lettuces will overwhelm the other greens unless you use floating row covers to check flea beetles that otherwise devastate young mustards. You can enhance your mesclun by adding other greens such as mitsuba, corn salad, curly or upland cress, kale, fennel or even parsley. The addition of edible flowers such as garlic chives, nasturtiums, signet marigolds, borage, and mustard blossoms lends further appeal to the mix by creating delectable color and taste contrasts. Commercial growers and serious salad enthusiasts will want to make succession plantings of these ingredients, varying proportions in their mixes according to changes in the season and likes and dislikes of their friends or customers. The number of possible yummy combinations is practically infinite! We had a lot of fun crafting these mixes for the Pine Cone Public House in Waldoboro and New Moon Rising in Waterville.

03. RADICCHIO

half gram packet=350 seeds, 20,000 seeds per oz. Though these radicchios have not yet been refined to absolute uniformity, and occasional plants still bolt unpredictably, this generation of radicchio is no longer hard to grow. Grow them like lettuce. They are mature when they form heads in the center. The outer leaves are very bitter and should not be eaten. The edible centers retain some bitterness, making them an acquired taste.

O-94 Radicchio, Giulio (60 days) Verona type for spring planting does not require forcing. Compact, round heads are smaller than Augusto with striking red leaves and white midribs. Will generally mature in late summer heat without bolting.

O-95 Radicchio, Augusto (70 days) The radicchio preferred by Vt. market grower Alan LePage for its larger heads which mature in September. Its centers are not bitter. Best to plant in midsummer; it does not need to be cut back or forced.

P. INDOOR CROPS

(days to maturity are from date of transplanting, not seeding) Tomatoes: **half gram packet=150 seeds, 9,000 seeds per oz.** Tender, cannot tolerate frost. Must be started indoors Feb.-Apr. Require warm temperatures to germinate. Avoid using hot manure as it causes lush foliage with few ripe fruits. However, generous use of well-rotted cow or horse manure or compost will greatly boost plant vigor and yields. Heavy phosphorus needs. Respond well to foliar sprays. Indeterminate (ind) or climbing varieties are customarily staked and pruned. Determinate (det) or bush may be staked, normally should not be pruned. One reason not to stake or prune any (besides sheer laziness!) is that foliage will give fruits some protection against light September frosts. Peppers: **half gram packet=80 seeds.** Room temperature is *not* sufficient to germinate pepper seeds. They need 80s. Very tender, will not tolerate frost, will not set fruit in cold temperatures. Start indoors March or April; set out June. Black plastic highly recommended. Eggplant: **half gram packet=120 seeds.** Culture similar to peppers.

P-3 Celery, Utah 52-70R Improved (82 days) The standard strain throughout the country. Sturdy plants produce thick, smooth stems with classy appearance. Start indoors Feb. or March.

P-6 Cutting Celery, Zwolsche Krul (60 days) Dutch variety imparts the same flavor to stews and soups as conventional celery. Although its culture is the same as for celery, it is much easier to grow and hardier. Both its thin, hollow stems and its leaves can be used as a flavoring. Grows up to 30 in. tall.

P-8 Celeriac, Blanco (120 days) Celeriac is just becoming widely known in America. The bulbous swollen root crown is not much to look at, but its inner white flesh is crunchy, watery, not fibrous, and tastes like celery with a hint of parsley. Needs warm temperatures and fertile soil, and should be started indoors same time as celery.

P-13 Eggplant, Dusky (75 days) F-1 hybrid. A dependable hybrid for the north. Glossy, black fruits medium-sized, oval-shaped, firm.

P-23 Hot Pepper, Hungarian Hot Wax (68 days) This semi-hot type was requested by numerous customers. Hot, yellow, 5.5x1.5 in. fruits smooth, waxy, tapering to a point. Sets even in cool weather.

P-24 Hot Pepper, Early Jalapeno (75 days) Hot, hot, 3x1 in. sausage-shaped blunt fruits mature early. Packing the seed makes us teary-eyed!

P-25 Hot Pepper, Long Red Narrow Cayenne (75 days) Often curled and twisted, peppers grow 5-6 inches long, one half inch across, and taper to a point. Dark green color changes to bright red. Prolific and fiery hot.

P-26 Hot Pepper, Anaheim M (78 days) Anaheim is the pepper used for Chiles Rellenos. 7 inch long fruits tapering to a point turn from dark green to red at maturity. Pungent, but not particularly hot. New!

P-27 Semi-hot Pepper, Cubanelle (80 days) Our customers asked for this semi-hot frying pepper. 6x2 inch waxy yellow-green fruits turn red. Mildly pungent.

P-28 Pepper, King of the North (70 days) Our most popular open-pollinated pepper. A good choice for those who want marketable blocky peppers but can't get Staddon's Select to set fruit.

P-29 Pepper, Staddon's Select (74 days) Early production of good-sized fruit in adverse conditions. Large, glossy, dark-green 3-4 lobed peppers on tall bushy plants. A good large, blocky market type pepper where fruits will set. *CAUTION: Not adapted to northernmost areas.*

P-33 Cherry Tomato, Whippersnapper (52 days) Det. Very early producers of pinkish red fruits with a hint of tartness. Not disease resistant.

P-35 Two Bite Tomato, Ida Gold (59 days) Det. Often these delightful orange 2-bite low-acid fruits are the first tomatoes to ripen for us. They are early and prolific even in bad tomato years. This formerly underappreciated treat is catching on! Developed specially for the north by the University of Idado.

P-40 Tomato, Glacier (56 days) Vigorous determinate. The best early small tomato we've found. Ripens around same time as the sub-arctics, and about the same size, with deep red color and much richer flavor. Few defects. From Siberia Seeds in Canada. Much superior to their highly touted Siberia Tomato.

P-49 Tomato, Earlirouge (65 days) Det. Bush plants. Excellent quality early tomato for the north. 6 oz. fruits round to slightly oblate, deep crimson flesh very sweet. Almost crack free. Very susceptible to early blight disease.

P-51 Tomato, Bonny Best (75 days) Ind. Also known as John Baer. One of the richest tasting in our 1987 trial, this old time open-pollinated variety is a fine home garden type. It is too variable and blemish prone for market.

P-52 Tomato, Moira (76 days) Det. Main crop bush beefsteak type for the north. Fruits uniform about 6 oz. with deep red color. Has fewer defects than other determinate types.

P-63 Paste Tomato, Heinz 2653 (68 days) Det. An amazingly early red plum type which often ripens all its 2.5-3 oz fruits before frost. Firm fruits on compact plants. Heavy yields early.

P-69 Paste Tomato, San Marzano (80 days) Ind. Heirloom with the classic oblong shape is still considered the best tasting paste tomato by many. 2-3 oz. fruits are extremely meaty with virtually no juice or seeds. New!

P-77 Tomatillo, Verde Puebla (77 days) Large-fruited and uniform strain. Golf ball size fruits encased in papery husks are harvested green for making salsa. They can be eaten raw for a tangy, nutty taste if allowed to turn slightly yellow. They will split before becoming fully yellow.

Q. HYBRID INDOORS (days to maturity are from date of transplanting) Transplant at 6-8 weeks after all danger of frost is past.

Q-3 Pepper, Ace (60 days) F-1 hybrid. A cinch to grow in the North. Resists blossom drop even in adverse weather so that almost every flower produces a pepper. Fruits light, not blocky, turn red early. A good home garden kind.

Q-6 Hot Pepper, Mexibell (70 days) F-1 hybrid. The first hot pepper with a bell pepper shape was a 1988 All-America winner. The flesh is warm, but the real heat is in its ribs. This one abounds with potential for practical jokes! New!

Q-8 Hot Pepper, Super Chili (75 days) F-1 hybrid. I will not soon forget this one at our pepper taste test at Jeanne Griffin's. It was the hottest of all the varieties we tried. It took a lot of milk to bank the lingering fires! The plants, festooned with dozens of green and red 2 x 1/2 in. pointy peppers, are extremely ornamental. 1988 All-America winner. New!

Q-10 Eggplant, Little Fingers (84 days) F-1 hybrid. First Oriental-type eggplant we've offered. Long slim fruits are shaped like fingers, about an inch in diameter, up to 7 inches long, and borne in clusters of 3 or 4 from the plant's fruiting nodes. Can be harvested short for baby eggplant or allowed to grow full length. Light purple fruits will have a really glossy sheen under ideal conditions. Good taste.

Q-12 Tomato, Oregon Spring (58 days) Det. Open-pollinated but expensive seed. A real find in 1986, the "year of no tomatoes," when fruit ripened in August. Seems to perform best during cool summers. Bears succulent 4 inch fruits of Russian parentage. Bred and developed by Dr. James R. Baggett of Oregon State University. Not suited for market growers because fruits have cosmetic defects.

Q-13 Tomato, Early Cascade (66 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Always very impressive. Begins producing 4 oz fruits very early, and keeps on till frost and beyond. Has delicious taste despite exceedingly firm skin. Holds quality on vine a long time. Good disease resistance. Needs staking. A favorite market variety.

Q-15 Tomato, First Lady (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Early Girl fans will want to check out First Lady's good tasting, round 4-5 ounce fruits bred for the home garden. They color early and keep coming all season because First Lady has excellent disease resistance.

Q-16 Tomato, Jackpot (71 days) F-1 hybrid. Det. One taste was all the convincing we needed. Fine mid-season variety for the north. Delicious 8 oz fruits.

Q-19 Tomato, Celebrity (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Det. 1983 All-America winner from Petoseed deserved award for its impressive seedling vigor and its flavorful, firm 7 oz fruits. Wide disease resistance. Best looking tomato seedlings we've ever raised. One specimen from Woburn's Spence Farm was judged best tasting 1989 Massachusetts tomato at the Boston City Hall Taste Off!

Q-20 Tomato, Brandywine (82 days) Ind. with potato-leaf foliage. Open-pollinated but expensive seed. This deservedly famous heirloom tomato is very rarely offered commercially. Sets 8-10 oz. pink fruits with a hint of tartness and a dollop of good old-fashioned tomato flavor. Nichols' strain was a favorite in the 1990 trials. Seed in short supply; order early. New!

Q-22 Tomato, Big Girl (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. This famous Burpee hybrid is the choice of those who want a large bright late midseason tomato. CAUTION: may not ripen in northernmost areas.

Q-25 Tomato, Golden Boy (88 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. At last it is catching on with our customers. In trial after trial it has quite simply been the best tasting tomato in the garden. The deep color and rich flavor of its 8-10 oz golden yellow fruits make Taxi seem bland by comparison. Because GB's fruits usually develop blemishes if allowed to fully vine ripen, we recommend picking them slightly underripe and allowing them to finish ripening in the kitchen.

Q-30 Cherry Tomato, Gold Nugget (58 days) Det. Another release from Dr. Baggett. Several weeks earlier than yellow pear tomatoes. Prolific yellow cherry tomatoes turn almost golden when full ripe. Heavy bearing plants short-lived; succession planting recommended. Very early, amazingly good, really worth a try!

Q-32 Cherry Tomato, Sweet Chelsea (68 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Even sweeter and heavier yielding than our old favorite Sweet Cherry. Round fruits are larger than most other cherries, yet produce luscious fruit of almost impeccable appearance relatively early and throughout the season. New!

Q-33 Cherry Tomato, Sweet 100 (78 days) Ind. Very popular hybrid cherry tomato ripens clusters of 1 in. round, sweet fruits. Should be staked. We like it the best of all the cherries.

Our herb and flower varieties are listed by common name in alphabetical order within each section. Common names can be confusing; below are some alternative common names indexed to our catalog numbers. An index of Latin names appears on our order form.

angel's trumpet	T 15
Chinese leek	R 32
cilantro	R 24
corn poppy	S 76
cornflower	S 13-18
farewell to spring	S 42
flossflower	T 3-4
foxglove	W 18
gayfeather	V 5
German statice	V 24
love daisy	S 27
marvel of Peru	S 40
moss rose	S 78
mother-of-thyme	W 39
perilla	R 53
pot marigold	S 20-23
pot of gold	W 14
salad savoy	S 38
silver dollar	V 18
spider flower	S 28
sunrays	V 3
sweet wormwood	V 53
totter grass	V 22

HERB AND FLOWER VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS by Polly Pattison and CR Lawn.

Meanings of Latin names: vulgaris= common, hortensis= horticultural variety, officinalis= Linnaeus considered plant to have medicinal properties.

R HERBS

R-2 Anise Hyssop (Agastache foeniculum) Bushy perennial permeates the air with the smell of sweet licorice. Its long-blooming purple flowers attract bees and make excellent garnishes. Its anise-scented foliage makes a delightful tea or culinary seasoning. It should be sown in late spring in full sun and will grow 3 feet tall. Pkt=.2 gram. **New!**

R-3 Basil, Sweet (Ocimum basilicum) Every good Hindu went to his long rest with a basil leaf on his breast. This was his pathway to paradise. Indispensable culinary herb native to Near East. Sow when soil warms in late spring. Use reemay to enhance early season vigor, speed maturity. Harvest before plants blossom. Pkt= 5 grams.

R-4 Basil, Mammoth (O. basilicum) This lettuce leaf type has very large ruffled leaves which makes it a good choice for drying or stuffing. Flavor is similar to sweet basil. Pkt= 2 grams.

R-6 Basil, Small Leaf (O. basilicum minimum) Has small leaves and the real Italian flavor. Plants spaced 4 in. apart will grow like small shrubs. A good variety to bring indoors in fall. Pkt=.5 gram.

R-7 Basil, Anise (O. basilicum) Originally from Persia. Vigorous mulberry-tinted basil with anise fragrance is highly decorative, tall, bushy plant. Slow to bolt. Pkt=.5 gram.

R-8 Basil, Cinnamon (O. basilicum) Similar vigorous growth habit to sweet basil, but with a purplish veining on its leaves, and a distinctive cinnamon scent. Pkt=1 gram

R-9 Basil, Lemon (O. basilicum citriodorum) Basil has intense lemon fragrance. Not a very vigorous grower. Pkt=.5 gram.

R-12 Basil, Purple Ruffles (O. basilicum) Deep purple plants with serrated and crinkled leaves for striking visual contrast in the herb garden. Not a vigorous grower in our climate but will reach a height of 18 inches in the heat of summer. An All-America winner. Pkt=.5 gram.

R-13 Basil, Spicy Globe (O. basilicum) A naturally dwarf basil that grows as a mounded plant, great as an ornamental border or as a windowsill plant. Very fragrant and flavorful. Makes a cloud of tiny white flowers late in the season. Has been a sensation in Park's trials. Pkt=.1 gram.

R-14 Borage (Borago officinalis) Two foot bushy plants produce many tiny blue, pink and purple flowers which make a colorful addition to salads. Blossoms frozen in ice cubes lend cucumber flavor to cold drinks. Annual will self sow. Direct seed in spring. Pkt=1 gram.

R-15 Catnip (Nepeta cataria) "If you set it, the cats will get it, if you sow it, they won't know it." Hardy perennial, will self sow after established. Likes sun or partial shade, rich or sandy soils. Herbals claim tea made from leaves produces restful sleep and calms mild stomach disorders. Decorative when flowering. Pkt=1g.

R-18 Chamomile (Anthemis nobilis) Hardy perennial easily raised from seed in moist, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring; after established will self sow. Flower heads ready to gather when petals fall back from center. Herbals claim a tea from these calms nerves and soothes the stomach. Pkt=.25g.

R-20 Chervil, Brussels Winter (Anthriscum cerefolium) Annual. Superior European strain that grows vigorously and is slow to bolt. Delicate lacy leaves with distinct flavor good in soups, with fish and with asparagus. Essential ingredient in mesclun. Pkt=1 gram.

R-21 Chives (Allium schoenoprasum) Hardy perennial 1-3 ft. Hollow grasslike leaves. Lilac-colored flowers bloom in June & July, lovely in arrangements fresh or dried, also make delicious additions to any dish which would be enhanced by a subtle onion flavor. Needs sun & well-drained soil. Seeds may be sown in fall or spring, clumps can be divided every 3rd year. Pkt=.5g.

R-24 Coriander (Coriandrum sativum) One of earliest known spices. Found in Egyptian tombs and used as meat preservative in Rome. Brought to America by 1st colonists. Useful for its fresh green foliage, known as **cilantro**, & for its dried seeds. Annual grows to 2 ft. with leaves finely cut. Flowers in June & July with rosy lavender blooms. Sow in spring. Will not stand transplanting. Thin early. Will self sow. Pkt=2 grams.

R-27 Dill (Anethum graveolens) Name derived from the Norse dilla, meaning to lull, as the plant is said to have soothing properties. Annual, sometimes classed as biennial, grows to 2.5 ft. Upright plant, branches out from single stalk, the feathery leaves known as dill weed. Foliage should be harvested early, before seed stalks mature. Likes full sun, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring. Will self sow. Pkt= 5 grams.

R-31 Fennel, Zefa Fino (Foeniculum vulgare) Perennial grown sometimes as an annual, 4 ft. with blue-green stems and feathery green leaves, yellow umbel flowers. Tender stalks and leaves are good for relishes, salads, and munching in the garden; leaves & seeds popular in France with fish. Seeds used in sweets, baked goods & beverages. Sow in spring when soil warms, in full sun. Keep row moist for good germination. This strain, bred at the Swiss Federal Research Station, is very slow bolting. A spring planting will stand almost all summer. Pkt= .4 gram.

R-32 Garlic Chives (Allium tuberosum) Also known as Chinese chives or Chinese leeks. 1 foot. Chive-like herb has strong garlic taste. Can be used as garlic substitute in salads and sauteed vegetables. Beautiful purple ball flowers may be used in dried arrangements. Sow thinly in spring, harvest sparingly till plants are vigorous. Perennial, but protect in coldest areas. Pkt=.5 gram.

R-33 Horehound (Marrubium vulgare) Perennial which forms a bushy stand of grey-green stems growing up to 2 feet tall. Makes a good border plant. Horehound candies were once the common remedy for coughs and the tea makes a strong beverage. Horehound is one of the bitter herbs of Passover. Start indoors and transplant when soil temperature reaches 60 degrees. Pkt= .2 gram. **New!**

R-34 Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis) A beautiful aromatic perennial border plant which produces spikes of indigo flowers. Can be planted with rosemary and lavender for a colorful and fragrant effect. It was used as a strewing herb, being thrown on floors to mask past odors. Its slightly bitter leaves are sometimes added to salads, soups and stews. Transplant in sunny spot when all danger of frost is past. Pkt=.5 gram.

R-35 Lavender (Lavandula officinalis) Famous for centuries for its sweet, lasting scent, associated with purity & romance. Hardy perennial, reaching 3 ft., woody shrublike plant with grey-green foliage and lavender flowers growing on long-stemmed spikes. Seeds are slow to germinate, like coolness. Freeze them before planting for best results. May be sown outdoors in fall or spring, or started indoors midwinter. Likes well-drained, alkaline soil. Pkt=.4 gram.

R-36 Lemon Balm (Melissa officinalis) Melissa is the Greek word for bee; plant attracts them. A hardy perennial, growing to 2 ft., leaves yellow-green, heart-shaped and shiny, should be gathered before flowering. Delicious as a tea, with fruit, or dried for sachets. Likes well-drained soil, needs at least a half day of sun. Slow to germinate, may be started indoors or out in spring. Pkt= .3 gram.

R-37 Lovage (Levisticum officinale) Leaves have a taste reminiscent of celery or fennel, and are used to flavor soups, stews and casseroles. Formerly was sometimes used to mask the bitter herbs in medicinal concoctions. Umbelliferous perennial grows three to six feet. Likes good soil and shady, moist areas. Can be direct seeded. Pkt= .5gram. **New!**

R-39 Marjoram, Sweet (Majorana hortensis) Grown as an annual in north, 1 ft. with grey-green rounded leaves. Leaves have such an enchanting sweet fragrance that they mesmerized me into pulling up competing adjacent bean plants so that I had easier access to the herb. Cut often to prevent flowering. Use fresh or dried. Seed are slow to germinate. Sow them indoors in the spring and transplant to well-drained soil. Likes full sun. Pkt= 1 gram.

R-42 Mint, Common (Mentha spicata) We have substituted for spearmint & peppermint, as specific types cannot be counted on to come "true" from seed. This is the common tea mint. Packet=.1 gram.

R-44 Motherwort (Leonurus cardiaca) The genus Leonurus in Greek signifies Lion's tail, to which the plant has a fanciful resemblance. Hardy perennial of the mint family grows 2-3 feet with dull green leaves having a pungent odor and rather bitter taste. It was believed to strengthen the heart muscle, and was once used as a women's tonic and as a relaxant. Harvest leaves or entire plant when it is flowering. Pkt= .2 gram. **New!**

R-45 Nettle, Stinging (Urtica dioica) Many gardeners are ruefully familiar with this vigorous perennial which is hard to eradicate from a spot where it is not wanted. Contact with its hairs imparts a lingering sting, which may be cured by rubbing the afflicted area with rosemary, mint or sage leaves. Nettle is believed by biodynamic gardeners to increase the potency of neighboring herbs, and to stimulate humus formation. The young shoots and leaves may be eaten as spring greens; cooking them removes the stinging effect. English peasants also made a beer from nettles. Pkt= .2 gram. **New!**

R-46 Oregano (Origanum spp.) True Greek oregano. Hardy perennial. 2 ft. leaves dull green & purple, stems & flowers pink, lilac & white. Leaves fresh or dry can be used in Italian, Greek and Mexican dishes, in salads, with tomatoes. Flowers may be dried. Sow seeds in spring, indoors for early results. Plant in full sun, in well-drained, slightly dry soil. Pkt=.2 gram.

R-48 Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis) "for remembrance" A tender perennial growing to 6 ft. Cannot stand temp. below 17 degrees F, may be wintered over indoors. Dark grey-green needle-like leaves conserve water, can be grown on dry soil. Blossoms range from deep blue to pale pink or white. Likes alkaline soil. Seeds slow to germinate, start indoors. Pkt=.1 gram.

R-51 Sage, Broadleaf (Salvia officinalis) Hardy perennial to 3 ft. Grey oblong leaves on stems which grow woody with age; blue flowering. Likes sunny spot, well-drained soil. May be sown in early spring for a good fall crop. Tasty in stuffing blends, with eggs, cheese, poultry, pork. Pkt=1 gram.

R-52 Salad Burnet (Poterium sanguisorba) The leaves of this perennial lend a cucumber flavor to salads, vinegars and cold drinks. Plant starts growing early spring and keeps on till snowfall, reaching 1 foot. Pkt= 1 gram.

R-53 Red Shiso (Perilla frutescens) Annual also known as perilla. Leaves are used in Oriental cuisine in sushi, sweet and sour sauces, and stir-fry. Grows up to 4 ft. Often grown as an ornamental as its purplish-red cinnamon-scented leaves are striking. Pkt=.5 gram.

R-54 Summer Savory (Satureja hortensis) Annual grows to 1.5 ft. with narrow dark green leaves and lavender flowers. Cut often during growing season, before blossoms appear. Sow in spring next to beans, their complement in the kitchen as well. Use with dry or green beans, rice & stuffings. Slow to germinate. Pkt= 1 gram.

R-60 German Thyme (Thymus vulgaris) Creeping, low-matted perennial to 12 in. requiring good drainage & at least half day of sun. Likes alkaline soil. Seeds easy to germinate; broadcast thickly. Said to calm the nerves, soothe headaches. Pkt= .2 gram.

R-63 Watercress (Nasturtium officinale) Hardy perennial native to Europe. Seeds may be started indoors and transplanted to cold frame; keep watered. Seeds may also be direct sown in soggy bank of stream. Use in salads and soups as it is rich in many vitamins & minerals. Pkt= .33 gram.

S. ANNUAL FLOWERS

Packet sizes for sections S, T, V and W are approximate. We pack by weight, not by seed count. Catalog numbers followed by the symbol + are also available in larger sizes in section U.

S-4 Alyssum, Carpet of Snow (Lobularia maritima) Dwarf white, free-flowering ground cover, blossoming from late spring thru summer. Start seed in cool place 2 mos. before setting out. Easy to grow, likes sun, can tolerate some shade. Pkt=.5 gram.

S-5 Alyssum, Pastel Carpet (L.maritima) Pleasing pastel shades of rose, pink, violet and white. Culture as above. Pkt=.5 gram.

S-7 Alyssum, Wonderland Deep Rose (L. maritima) 1978 Fleuroselect Bronze Medal winner. The richest cherry-rose Alyssum. 3 in. Very dwarf and uniform. Pkt=.15 gram.

S-9 Angel's Breath, Rosea (Gyposophila elegans) Pretty shell-pink single flowers blossoming all summer long on wispy stalks. Start in cool place indoors 2 mos. before setting outdoors or direct sow. Likes full sun and well-drained soil. 30 in. Good for cut flowers. Pkt= .5 gram.

S-10 Aster, Early Dawn (Callistephus chinensis) A worthy replacement for Early Charm which the grower discontinued. Dawn is only a couple of days later than Charm, with the same full range of colors. Good as bedding plants or cut flowers. Sow indoors in a warm spot in late winter, transplant after danger of frost. Nothing enriches bouquets like the first asters. Pkt= .5 gram. New!

S-11+ Aster, Crego Mix (C. chinensis) About a week later than Early Dawn, but the ostrich feather blooms are richer and seem to hold better in wet and/or cold conditions than Early Dawn. 2 ft. plants with 4 in. diameter flowers in full range. Pkt= .6 gram.

S-12 Aster, Giant Princess Mix (C. chinensis) 2-3 inch flowers on long wiry stems. The pompon type blooms are richly colored with deep crested centers and make elegant cutflowers. Start inside; these tend to be late bloomers. Pkt= about 100 seeds.

S-13+ Bachelor's Button, Blue Boy (Centaurea cyanus) Showy blue cornflower is great for cut flowers. Start in warm place 2 months before setting out or direct seed in May in a sunny location. Pkt= 1 gram.

S-14 Bachelor's Button, Pinkie (C. cyanus) Bright pink blooms. 3 feet tall. Pkt= 1 gram

S-15+ Bachelor's Button, Red Boy (C. cyanus) As above, except deep red. Pkt= 1 gram. New!

S-16 Bachelor's Button, Garnet (C. cyanus) Blooms are really halfway between deep red and black. Stunning in our trials. A most unusual color for a cornflower. 3 feet. Pkt= about 100 seeds.

S-18+ Bachelor's Button Mix (C. cyanus) Blend of pink, red, white, blue double flowers. Very showy, and great for cut flowers. Pkt= 1 gram.

S-19 Balsam, Double Camellia Mix (Impatiens balsamina) Makes a full show of abundant pink, rose & white blooms along the axils up its stems. Thin for a more spectacular display. Should be direct seeded after danger of frost. Pkt= 1 gram.

S-20+ Calendula, Pacific Beauty Mixed (Calendula officinalis) Known as pot marigold, these beautiful yellow and orange double flowers do well in cool weather. Start indoors in cool place for early blooming, or outdoors after frost. Doesn't like crowding, enjoys full sun. Pkt=2 grams.

S-21 Calendula, Kablouna Orange (C. officinalis) 18 inches. Distinct form of Calendula with a neat crested center not showing the eye. Deep orange flowers, great for cut flower arrangements, also edible. One of the last flowers to succumb to fall frosts. Pkt=1 gram.

S-22 Calendula, Early Nakayasu Gold (C. officinalis) A formal version of this popular cut flower, highly doubled. Though one of the earliest to flower, it continues to bloom through the heat of summer. Rich yellow blooms. Pkt=1 gram. New!

S-23 Calendula, Touch of Red Mix (C. officinalis) Back of each petal is a deep mahogany red creating pleasing contrast to the yellow and orange. Excellent for cut flowers. Pkt= 1 gram.

S-24 Candytuft, White Pinnacle (Iberis odorata) Makes a lovely border plant with its show of fragrant white blossoms with small green buttons in the center. Also excellent for cut flowers because of its long stems. Direct seed in late spring. Pkt= .5 gram. New!

S-25 Carnation, Dwarf Fragrance Mix (Dianthus caryophyllus) Notable for their outstanding fragrance, they come in a wide range of colors including crimson, rose, pink and white. Their stiff stems help make them a good cutflower. Start indoors 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost is past. Pkt= .3g

S-26 China Pink, Double Mix (Dianthus chinensis) The name Dianthus comes from the Greek meaning "divine flowers." The name well fits the clustered, double dainty blooms in stunning colors. Start indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out. Likes cool weather. Avoid heavy nitrogen fertilizers. Height 14-20 inches. Pkt= .5 gram.

S-27 Chrysanthemum, Merry Mix (Chrysanthemum carinatum) Also known as "Love Daisy." Bright, cheery tricolors of red, cream and yellow. Deeply cut, fleshy foliage. Start indoors 8-10 weeks before setting out after danger of frost has past. Pkt=.5g.

S-28 Cleome, Rose Queen (Cleome hasslerana) The old-fashioned spider flower is making a comeback. Cleome sets large open flower clusters with very long stamens atop 4 foot stalks. Likes the hot and dry conditions of midsummer and will bloom throughout the summer. Pkt= .6 gram. New!

S-29+ Cosmos, Sensation Mixed (Cosmos bipinnatus) Largest flowered cosmos variety needs little tending, can serve as an accent, screen or cut flowers. One of last to give in to frost, will flower 10 weeks after direct seeding. This type a mixture of pinks, reds, purples and whites. Pkt= 1.5 grams.

S-30+ Cosmos, Bright Lights Mixed (C. sulphureus) A bright mixture of yellow and gold shades reaching three feet. Sun-loving, free-flowering all summer. Germinates in 1 week at 75 degrees F. Klondyke type is not frost hardy. Pkt= 1 gram.

S-32 Dahlia, Rigoletto Mixed (Dahlia pinnata) 13 inches. Very early and very dwarf 2.5-3 in. blooms in shades of yellow, orange, pink and white. Likes full sun. Sow indoors 8 weeks before setting out. For bedding plants and cutflowers. Pkt= about 35 seeds. *Caution: To avoid disappointment control the tarnish plant bug!*

S-34 Dusty Miller, Silver Dust (Cineraria maritima) Grown for its silvery white foliage and as a popular bedding plant for borders and accent. Large, lacinated leaves. Dwarf strain. Start indoors in a warm spot 10-12 weeks before setting out. Pkt=.2 gram. New!

S-35 Evening Stock, Red Lilac (Matthiola bicornis) During the day its grey-green leaves look wilted and spent, but at dusk they snap to attention and its small pale violet star shaped flowers open and glow. Start early indoors and transplant after danger of frost. Likes some shade in the afternoon. New!

S-36 Flax, Scarlet (Linum grandiflorum rubrum) Five-petalled blooms up to 1 1/2 in. across on bushy 1 ft. plants. Direct seed as soon as ground can be worked. Do not transplant. Bright red flowers. Pkt= 1 gram.

S-37 Flowering Cabbage Mix (Brassica oleracea) Good ornamental for our climate because the colors deepen at the onset of cold weather. Good for accents and pattern plantings. Culture same as for flowering kale. Pkt=.5g.

S-38 Flowering Kale, Mix (B. oleracea) Color contrasts for accent or pattern plantings. Also used as edible garnish and in salads. Sometimes called salad savoy in supermarkets. Prefers cool weather. Start indoors 5-7 weeks before setting out. Withhold nitrogen to speed coloring. Best color if set out midsummer for fall maturity. Pkt= .5 gram.

S-40 Four O'Clock, Tall Mix (Mirabilis jalapa) Also known as Marvel of Peru. The fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers open in late afternoon, being best appreciated at dusk when they appear to glow. The 2 foot plants make good backgrounds. Start indoors and transplant out when warm weather has settled in. Likes full sun. Pkt= 3 grams. New!

S-42 Godetia, Dwarf Double Azalea Mix (Clarkia amoena) 16 inches. So lovely, deserves to be better known. Its frilly, delicate blooms in pastel shades stand out in bouquets. Double and semi-double blooms in pink, red, rose and lilac. Direct seed in early May. Wonderful in borders, benefits from taller flowers in the background to form contrast, give support. Also known as Farewell to Spring. Pkt=.8 gram.

S-43 Larkspur, Giant Imperial Blue Spire (Consolida orientalis) 3 feet. Long flower spikes are used as cutflowers or in dried arrangements. Dark-blue delphinium-like flowers on upright long-stemmed plants. Very slow to give in to fall frosts. May be direct seeded in early spring or started indoors and set out in 8 weeks. Pkt=1 gram.

S-44 Larkspur, Giant Imperial White King (C. orientalis) As above, in white. Pkt=1 gram. New!

S-45 Larkspur, Giant Imperial Carmine (C. orientalis) As above, in carmine. Pkt=1 gram. New!

S-46 Larkspur, Pink Perfection (C. orientalis) Pink member of the Giant Imperial series. Pkt= 1 gram.

S-47+ Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed (C. orientalis) Tall stalks densely covered with pink, purple, blue & white florets, make a beautiful background, good for cutting. Pkt= 1 gram.

S-48+ Lavatera, Pink (Lavatera trimestris) My favorite in 1989. An explosion of exotic pink blooms on tall, bushy plants great for borders. Lasts in bouquets after most others have shrivelled. Start indoors 8 wks before setting out, or direct seed in sunny spot. Will survive light fall frosts. Pkt=1 gram.

S-49 Lavatera, Mont Blanc (L. trimestris) Slightly dwarfer version with white blossoms. Fleuroselect medal winner. Too short for commercial cutting, but nice borders. Pkt= .5 gram. New!

S-50 Lobelia, Crystal Palace Blue (Lobelia erinus) With deep blue flowers on bronze-green foliage, this is perfect window box plant. Great for edgings, walks & borders. Sow indoors in a cool place before setting out, or in planters. Tolerates some shade. Pkt= .2 gram.

S-54 Marigold, French Dwarf Sgl Burgundy Ripple (T. patula) Makes an eye-catching show of pretty single blooms on long stems above the foliage. Each rich burgundy red petal is edged in bronze with wavy margins. A good performer in cool areas. Fleuroselect novelty winner. Replaces Dainty Marietta. Pkt= .5 gram. New!

S-55 Marigold, French Dwarf Dbl Brocade Mix (T. patula) Abundant color on neat, compact plants. Ruffled flowers good as beddings, in planters, or low borders. In rust, yellow, orange, red & bicolors. Sow after soil has warmed, or inside in a warm spot, 3 weeks before setting out. Likes full sun. Pkt=.6 gram.

S-56 Marigold, French Dwarf Dbl Sparky Mix (T. patula) Combines yellow, gold, orange and red blooms on free flowering compact 10-12 inch plants. Flowers are 2-2.5 in. wide. Replaces Bonita Bolero. Pkt= 1 gram. New!

S-57 Marigold, Lemon Gem (T. signata pumila) Compact 10-12 in. plant bears large bright lemon-yellow flowers early, through summer, into fall. Start 3 weeks before setting out, or direct sow. Blooms are edible with lemony scent. Pkt=.6 gram.

S-58 Marigold, Tangerine Gem (T. signata pumila) As above, except the tiny fragrant flowers are deep orange. They make colorful, tasty additions to salads and mesclun. If you cut them, they'll keep coming. Pkt= .6 gram. New!

S-60 Marigold, Tall African Crackerjack Mix (T. erecta) A tall carnation-flowered type. Early giant flowered mixture of orange, gold, yellow. Large, fully doubled flowers rarely need staking. Pkt= 1 gram.

S-63+ Morning Glory, Clarke's Heavenly Blue (Ipomoea tricolor) Old favorite easily grown climber provides color & shade. Intense blue lightens toward center; a sun-loving vine. Sow outdoors after danger of frost or indoors in jiffy pots as they resent transplanting. Pkt= about 80 seeds.

S-64 Morning Glory, Scarlett O'Hara (I. nil (L.) Roth) Very large wine-red, trumpet-shaped flowers. Culture as above. 10 foot vines. Pkt= about 95 seeds.

S-65 Morning Glory, Dwarf Variegated (I. nil) If you love morning glories, but have no place for them to climb, you might want to try this dwarf version which grows only 5 inches tall with a spread of 7-8 inches. Ideal for pots and baskets. Leaves are variegated, blooms the colors of rosy red, chocolate, pink and sky blue, all with white margins. Pkt= about 15 seeds.

S-66+ Nasturtium, Jewel Mix (Tropaeolum majus) Non-trailing bushy variety holds bloom above foliage. Early free-flowering blend of colors. Blooms 6 weeks after sowing & continues until frost. Likes full sun. Avoid excess nitrogen, but don't believe the myth that Jewel thrives in poor soil. We had our best blooms in beds of well-rotted manure. Edible flowers lend a peppery taste to salads, with each color adding contrast and subtle variations in flavor. Blooms keep coming if cut. Pkt= about 25 seeds.

S-67 Nasturtium, Whirlybird 7-Color Blend (T. majus) Has large spurless upward-facing flowers that are borne above the foliage. Compact, non-trailing plant habit. Recommended for commercial growers. 12 inch plants. Pkt= 4 grams. New!

S-68+ Nasturtium, Tall Climbing Mix (T. majus) Tall single mix rises to 2 ft. in red, orange & gold shades. Plants will spread. Pkt=20 seeds.

S-69 Painted Tongue, Dwarf Friendship Mix (Salpiglossis sinuata) Fleuroselect novelty. Another delicate beauty that deserves to be more widely grown. Exquisite veins and markings on the blooms. Old fashioned cutflower thrives in cool summers with full sun. Trumpet-shaped blooms in a mix of very bright colors with blues predominating. For earlier blooms start indoors 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost. 15 inches. Pkt =.2 gram.

S-71 Pansy, Swiss Giant Regular Mix (Viola x wittrockiana) Blotched flowers in a wide range of colors. Best color in cool of spring, good for bedding or borders. Not recommended for commercial growers. Start 2 months prior to planting in a cool place. Likes partial sun. Pkt= about 90 seeds.

S-74 Phlox, Drummondii Mix (Phlox Drummondii) Among the most colorful annuals for summer & fall beds, borders or window boxes. A large flowered mix of blue, lilac, crimson, scarlet, pink, salmon, white and yellow with white eyes. Start early indoors or direct sow in spring. Likes moist, well-drained soil in full sun. One of the longest lasting in bouquets. About the last to succumb to frost. Pkt= .4 gram.

S-75 Pincushion Flower, Giant Hybrids (Scabiosa atropurpurea) Old-fashioned cutflower that deserves to experience a revival. Blend of crimson, rose, lavender and white pincushion-like flowers on long stems. Among my favorites. 3 feet. Start indoors 4 to 5 weeks before last frost. Pkt=about 40 seeds.

S-76+ Poppy, Shirley Double Choice Mix (Papaver rhoeas) Blooms all summer in shades of pink, rose, salmon, scarlet & white. Start indoors in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting out, or outside after frost. Likes full sun. Will self sow. Also known as Corn Poppy. Pkt= .75 gram.

S-77 California Poppy, Mission Bells Mix (Eschscholtzia californica) 2 feet. Colorful, semi-double mixture of bicolored flowers in shades of orange, red, white & gold. Excellent for borders, rock gardens, bedding. Flowers 2-3 in. in diameter. Likes full sun. Do not transplant. Direct seed in May after soil has begun warming. Make succession plantings for blooms all summer. 2 feet. Pkt= .8 gram.

S-78 Portulaca, Extra Double Mix (Portulaca grandiflora) The familiar moss rose blooms in shades of pink, rose, apricot, yellow & white on succulent, low spreading plants. Good for bedding & in hanging planters. Easy to grow. Can stand heat. Start in warm spot, bloom 8 weeks from sowing. Thrives in sandy soil, likes full sun. Pkt= .2 gram.

S-79 Salvia, Blue Bedder (Salvia farinacea) True blue flower spikes are abundant on bushy plants. Grey-green foliage. Light aids germination. Start indoors in warm location 4-6 weeks before last frost, and transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over. Pkt=.5 gram.

S-81 Snapdragon, Panorama F2 (Antirrhinum majus) Non-hybrid mix produced from hybrid parents. High quality blended mix shows golden yellow, rose, orchid, bronze, red and white flowers. 2.5-3 ft. Sow indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out. Refrigerate seeds, then expose to light to germinate. Pkt= .2 gram.

S-83 Stock, Dwarf Ten Weeks Mix (Matthiola incana) Formula blended. Dwarf plant reaches 12-14 in. Each plant produces abundant flowers which really come into their own in the cool of September. For bedding & cutflowers. For earlier blooms sow indoors 6 to 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost. Pkt= .4 gram.

S-85+ Sunflower, Mammoth Grey Stripe (Helianthus annuus) A traditional variety of giant single stem sunflower with large seed heads. Pkt= 1 ounce.

S-86 Sweet Pea, Little Sweetheart Mix (Lathyrus odoratus) The most dwarf of all sweet peas, with bushes growing only 8-12 in. Bright color range of red, pink, white, rose, lilac and blue. Produces best blooms in cool fall weather. 1/4oz. pkt=about 85 seeds.

S-87+ Sweet Pea, Knee-Hi Mix (L. odoratus) Semi-dwarf bush-type plants need no support, produce full-length stems. For earliest blooms, sow indoors 2 mos. before setting out, or sow direct in spring. Likes full sun. Pkt= quarter oz.

S-89+ Sweet Pea, Mammoth Mix (L. odoratus) 4-6 feet staking variety. The best tall sweet pea in our gorgeous 1988 trial. Never stopped blooming from July to September. Long stems make for ideal cut flowers. Mixture of crimson, scarlet, white, lavender, deep rose, mid blue and pink. Pkt= one quarter oz., about 85 seeds.

S-91 Zinnia, State Fair Mix (Zinnia elegans) We've developed a liking for this old-fashioned variety with its rich array of huge single and double blooms borne on 30 inch plants. Pkt= .5g, about 50 seeds.

S-92+ Zinnia, Cactus Bright Jewels Mix (Z. elegans) One of the easiest annuals to sow from seed, in sunny spot, outside after last frost. Cactus flowers with large ruffled blossoms resemble chrysanthemums. Profuse, immense blooms in scarlet, orange, pink, yellow. Full sun. Pkt= one gram, about 100 seeds.

S-93+ Zinnia, Pumila Mix (Cut & Come Again) (Z. elegans) Small plants with flowers 2.5-3 in. across. Wide range of colors includes orange, yellow, white, pink, lavender & scarlet. Pkt= 1gram, about 140 seeds.

S-94+ Zinnia, Dahlia Flowered Gold Medal Mix (Z. elegans) A formula blend of cherry, orange, pink, purple, scarlet, white and yellow flowers 4-5 inches in diameter excellent for cutting. Flowers are flat petaled, semi-double on 3.5 foot stems. Bred by Bodger. Pkt= 1 gram, about 105 seeds. New!

S-99+ Cutflower Mix A mixture of annual flowers which can be used for cutting. Pkt= 1 gram.

T. FANCY ANNUALS

T-3 Ageratum, Blue Blazer (Ageratum houstonianum) F-1 hybrid. Showy. Puffy deep blue flowers on 8 in. plant. Very popular for borders & bedding. Starts blooming early, can withstand heat and continue into fall. Also known as Flossflower. Pkt=.1g.

T-4 Ageratum, Pink Powderpuffs (A. houstonianum) A rose-pink ageratum that holds its color without quickly fading! Compact dwarf plants spread to 9 in. Burpee variety. Pkt= .1 gram. New!

T-7 Gazania, Sunshine Mix (Gazania splendens) Clean seed. More folks should become acquainted with these stunners! Large-flowered mixture of exotic blooms of carmine, orange, gold and bronze shades with many bicolors. 12-14 in. Sow indoors in warm place 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost or direct seed. Pkt= about 40 seeds.

T-10 Marigold, Queen Sophia (Tagetes patula) Award-winning anemone-flowered dwarf, each plant produces many bicolored blooms. Flowers deep orange rust, and as they mature, petals are edged with gold. Named for Queen Sophia of Spain. Pkt= .6 gram.

T-11 Marigold, First Lady (T. erecta) Voted the favorite of all the All-America flower winners. A lovely 20-inch border or hedge plant, covered with sunny yellow double carnation-like flowers 3.5 inches across which keep coming till frost. Pkt= about 35 seeds. New!

T-15 Moon Lily (Datura inoxia) Also known as Angel's Trumpet. *This plant is poisonous and no part of it should ever be ingested.* Its effects are described by Carlos Castenada in The Teachings of Don Juan, a Yaqui Way of Knowledge. It is also of spectacular beauty, growing 3 feet tall and spreading with enormous 6-inch trumpet-shaped white blooms of indescribable ambrosial fragrance which open at night. This close relative of Jimson Weed will be a real conversation piece in your garden. Poor germinator. Pkt=about 25 seeds. New!

T-21 Petunia, Multiflora Resisto Mix (Petunia x hybrida Hort.) F-1 hybrid. These compact 12 inch plants show breathtaking flower production over a long season and are particularly resistant to bad weather. Start indoors in warm place 8 wks before setting out after danger of frost. Do not cover seeds; light aids germination. Pkt=.03 gram, about 300 seeds.

T-25 Snapdragon, Sonnet Mix (Antirrhinum majus) F-1 hybrid semi-dwarf. The best snapdragon in our trials, the blooms were refined, early and in a full range of very bright colors. 20 inches. See U-81 for culture. Pkt= about 50 seeds.

T-31 Verbena, Novalis Deep Blue (Verbena x hybrida) Striking purple blooms with white starlike centers appear in clusters on this 6-10 inch bedding plant. Free-flowering, long-lasting blooms survive light frosts. A stunning, vibrant border. 1989 All-America winner. Pkt= about 70 seeds.

T-32 Verbena, Novalis Scarlet (Verbena x hybrida) We liked the blue version so much that we decided to trial the mix in 1990. The blue and scarlet work so well together in the mix that we decided to carry both. Interplanting the two will give you a striking border. Pkt= about 70 seeds. New!

T-42 Zinnia, Ruffles Mix (Z. elegans) F-1 hybrid. Bred for bouquets. Flat-petaled, double to semi-double flowers on long stems. Free blooming, respond to frequent cutting. Yellow, scarlet, pink & cherry blooms. Form an elegant hedge 24-30 in. Grow easily from direct seeding. Very elegant blooms. Pkt= about 25 seeds.

V. EVERLASTINGS

V-3 Acroclinium (Helipterum roseum) Also known as Sunrays. Daisy-like everlasting flower which may be used fresh as cutflower. Pick in bud stage; will open as it dries. White, rose & pink shades. Start in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting outdoors, or sow direct outdoors after frost. Annual. Pkt=100 seeds.

V-5 Blazing Stars (Liatris spicata) Perennial. 18 inches. Spikes of rosy purple flowers for cutflowers or drying. Start indoors in late winter in cool place and set out in spring in 6-8 weeks or direct seed in spring. Also known as Gayfeather. Pkt= 1 gram.

V-6 Celosia, Forest Fire (Celosia plumosa) Plume type celosia shows bright scarlet flowers, with strikingly beautiful bronze-red foliage. 30-36 inches. Pkt= .2 gram.

V-9 Chinese Lantern (Physalis Franchetii) 2 ft. perennial grown for its deep orange "lanterns", the calyx which surrounds the red fruit. May be sown indoors in warm place. Likes full sun. Perennial. Pkt= one gram.

V-15 Globe Amaranth Mix (Gomphrena globosa) Easily grown annual everlasting likes hot sun, grows in any soil. Beautiful clover-like 1-1.5 in flowers bloom in shades of purple, rose, lavender & white. Can also be enjoyed as bedding plant. Sow indoors in warm spot, 2 months before setting out. Clean seed. Pkt= about 80 seeds.

V-16 Globe Amaranth, Strawberry Fields (G. globosa) Beautiful strawberry-red gomphrena with profuse 1.5 inch blooms which will add vibrant color to your everlasting arrangements. Culture as above. Clean seed. Pkt= about 40 seeds.

V-17 Globe Amaranth, Lavender Lady (G. globosa) As above in luscious lavender. Pkt= about 40 seeds. New!

V-18 Honesty or Silver Dollar (Lunaria annua) The money plant. Winter hardy biennial has fragrant lavender flowers, but is usually grown for its large silver seed pods which are lovely in winter bouquets. Sow indoors in cool spot before setting out to a sunny location or direct sow spring or fall. Pkt= 1 gram, about 50 seeds.

V-20 Love in a Mist, Persian Jewels Mixed (Nigella damascena) Profuse bloomer in pink, blue & white shades. Flowers surrounded by cloud of greenery make lovely bouquets which can be dried. Seed pods are also decorative. Direct seed as soon as ground can be worked, or sow indoors in a cool spot 2 months prior to setting out. Plant in full sun. Annual. Pkt=.4 gram.

V-21 Quaking Grass (Briza maxima) Annual. Also known as Totter Grass. An old favorite for floral designers. The large 2.5 inch rattle-like seed heads hang down from strong stems. 14-16 in. Pkt= 1 gram.

V-22 Safflower, Orange Ball (Cartamnus tinctorius) Annual. Adds a different color to arrangements. Fluffy golden, orange balls tipped with deep orange borne on strong, erect stems are 1.5 in. across. Start indoors 6-8 weeks before setting out in early spring or direct seed in early spring. Pkt= about 10 seeds.

V-23 Sea Holly (Eryngium alpinum) Unusual pineapple-shaped blue flower clusters on 2.5 foot plants. SEEDS MUST BE FROZEN, THEN GERMINATED AT 70 DEGREES. Start indoors in warm place 8-10 weeks before setting out or else direct seed in fall. Perennial. Pkt=.05 gram.

V-24 Sea Lavender (Limonium tatarica) Also known as German Statice. Large silvery-white flower heads for drying. Grow indoors in a cool place 6 to 8 weeks, set out in early spring, or direct seed early spring or late fall. Perennial. Clean seed. Packet= about 50 seeds.

V-25 Starflower, Ping Pong (Scabiosa stellata) Small white flowers dry to ball-shaped, intricately designed seed heads centered by delicate maroon stars. Should be seen to be appreciated. Packet contains about 10 seeds. Annual.

V-26-42 Statice, (Limonium sinuata) 6 colors and 1 mixture. V-26: Apricot, V-30: Kampf's Blue (medium deep, violet blue), V-33: Rose (red), V-36: Royal Purple (deep purple), V-39: White, V-40: Gold Coast (yellow), V-42: Mixture of above colors. Faithful standby in everlasting bouquets. Reaches 2-2.5 ft. on sturdy stems. Flowers may be gathered for drying many times throughout summer. Sow in warm spot indoors 2 mos. prior to setting out. Grow in full sun. Seed is rubbed for easier germination. White, apricot, blue, yellow packets contain 60 seeds; red, purple packets contain 90 seeds; mix 120 seeds. Annual.

V-46 Russian Statice (Limonium suworowii) Annual. Long branched spikes with bright rosy pink flowers that are gracefully curved. Good color retention. A poor germinator. Pkt=. 07g.

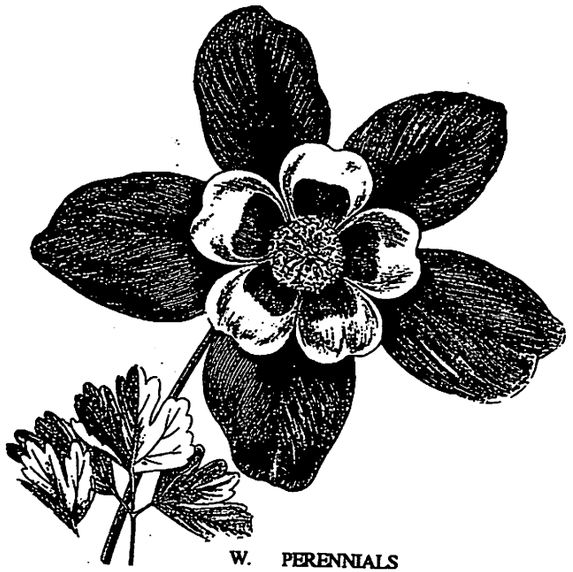
V-48-51 Strawflower, Monstrosum (Helichrysum bracteatum) 3 colors and 1 mixture. V-48: Salmon, V-49: Fiery Red, V-50: White, V-51: Mix (flowers of red, bronze, pink, yellow and white). All have large double flowers to 30 inches. The freeblooming strawflower is good for border color as well as for drying. Likes warm weather but will produce blossoms into fall. Gather blossoms before fully opened. Sow indoors in a warm spot 2 mos. before setting out. Grow in full sun. Colors: pkts= about 260 seeds, mix: pkt = 400 seeds. Annual.

V-52 Strawflower, Bikini Mix (H. bracteatum) These Bikinis bear bright double flowers on dwarf 18 inch plants in just twelve weeks. Several commercial arrangers we know prefer them to the taller strawflowers. Pkt= at least 200 seeds.

V-53 Sweet Annie (Artemisia annua) Also known as sweet wormwood. Our booth at Common Ground Fair is adjacent to Delightful Odds and Herbs. They always have Sweet Annie for sale. We've come to know its pungent fragrance and to associate it with the fair. Fairgoers have asked for its seed in increasing numbers. Annie grows up to 5 feet, with light green leaves which are valued for everlasting wreaths. It will reseed itself. Poor germinator. Pkt= .2g. New!

V-54 Winged Everlasting, Grandiflora White (Ammobium alatum) To some people its branches look winged...to me they just look sinuous. No argument, though, that its white petals with yellow centers look mighty good in arrangements. Annual. Sow indoors 8 to 10 weeks before setting outdoors in sunny location. Pkt= .5 gram.

V-56 Xeranthemum, Immortelle Mix (X. annuum) Papery daisy-like flowers in a wide range of colors. Grow easily from seed, or can be started early indoors. Germinate at 70-75 degrees in 2-3 weeks. Flowers 1.5 in. across, grow to 3 ft. Annual. Pkt=about 190 seeds.



W. PERENNIALS

W-7 Baby's Breath, Single Alba (Gypsophila paniculata) Lovely as a border plant in masses, bearing many white tiny single flowers. If cut before fully opened, useful as an everlasting. Seeds may be sown direct, do not cover. Garden height: 3 ft. Pkt=.8 gram.

W-8 Blanketflower, Grandiflora Mix (Gaillardia aristata) Single flowered mixture in really beautiful shades of gold and red. Germinate at 70 degrees--do not cover seed. Likes full sun and sandy soil, is tolerant of drought and heat. Robust blooms. *Caution: Does poorly on heavy soils.* Pkt= 1 gram.

W-10 Columbine, Mrs. Scott Eliot Mixed (Aquilegia caerulia) Free-blooming white, red, lavender and pink flowers rising to 30 inches on strong stems. Will bloom 1st season if seeds are sown indoors in early spring. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade, flowers May & June. Pkt= about 110 seeds.

W-12 Coneflower, Purple (Echinacea purpurea) Vigorous grower, long-lived. Beautiful daisy-like flowers in gradations of purple to 3 feet. Blooms first year from seed. Grow indoors for 2 months. Pkt=1g.

W-13 Coral Bells, Bressingham Hybrids (Huechera sanguinea) Palest pink to deepest crimson sprays of graceful bells rise from hardy plants of heart-shaped foliage. Start indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out in partial shade. Need light to germinate. Pkt=.02 gram.

W-14 Coreopsis, Sunburst (Coreopsis grandiflora) Bright golden yellow flowers excellent for cutting. Very hardy. Will flower first season if started indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out in sunny spot. Also known as Pot of Gold. Pkt=1g.

W-15 Delphinium, Pacific Giant Galahad (D. elatum L.) Quite popular as a background plant and as a cutflower. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade. Pure white with a white bee. Pkt=about 135 seeds. New!

W-16 Delphinium, Pacific Giant Astolat (D. elatum L.) Our best-selling variety, featuring pastels of blush, lilac, raspberry and rose with dark bees. Pkt= about 135 seeds.

W-17 Delphinium, Connecticut Yankee Mix (D. x cultorum) Dwarfed version grows only 3 feet; good where wind is a problem. 1965 All-America Selection in blue, purple, lavender and white. Pkt= about 135 seeds.

W-18 Digitalis, Gloxiniaflora the Shirley (Digitalis purpurea) Favorite old perennial with 3-5 ft. stalks crowded with large thimble-like flowers drooping to one side. Useful in backgrounds or borders. Colors range from cream through pink & purple shades. Germinates 70-75 degrees in about 1 wk. Likes partial sun. Also known as Foxglove. Packet= .3g.

W-19 English Daisy, Monstrosa Mix (Bellis perennis) Biennial. Blossoms look like elegant small double asters. Large double flowers with needle-shaped petals in rose, pink and white. Likes cool summers and should be protected in winter. Sow in August or start indoors 6-8 weeks before setting out in spring. Slow to germinate. Blossoms are edible. Pkt= .5 gram.

W-20 Evening Scented Primrose, Lamarkiana (Oenothera lamarkiana) The true evening scented primrose with large yellow flowers borne on 3-foot plants. For early blooms sow indoors in a warm place 8 weeks before setting out. Pkt=1g.

W-21 Flax, Blue (Linum perenne lewisii) For borders or rock gardens. Likes full sun. Start indoors in a cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out or direct seed in cool soil in spring or fall. Pkt= 1 gram.

W-25 Hollyhock, Chater's Double Mixed (Althea rosea) An old-time favorite for background color. Needs staking. Likes full sun and lots of room. Double-flowered biennial in shades of red, pink, yellow and white. Start indoors in a warm place 2 mos. prior to planting. Pkt=1.2 grams.

W-26 Johnny Jump Up, Helen Mount (Viola cornuta) 7 inches. This favorite comes in violet, lavender, and canary yellow. Small abundant flowers like partial shade. Can be direct seeded early spring for flowers late in season or sown in fall for earlier blooms the following year. *Caution: can be invasive.* Flowers make edible decorations with a faint wintergreen taste. Pkt= .5 gram.

W-27+ Lupine, Russell Choice Mix (Lupinus polyphyllus) Have dense spikes with large flowers in full range of colors. They like a cool, moist spot and sandy soil. Can be sown indoors in late winter, or outdoors in early spring or late fall in full sun. Pkt=about 75 seeds.

W-29 Michaelmas Daisy, Dwarf Mix (Aster alpinus) So called because it was said to bloom around Michaelmas, Sept. 29. Native to N. America but first popular in European gardens. Germinates 2-3 weeks at 70-75 degree optimum. Enjoys full sun in slightly moist location, average soil not too rich. 1 ft. plants with purple flowers. Pkt= about 60 seeds.

W-30 Poppy, Gartford Giants Mix (Papaver nudicaule) Known as the Iceland Poppy. Delicate white, yellow, gold, apricot, orange blossoms from May till frost. Direct seed in spring in a sunny spot. Pkt=.4g.

W-31 Oriental Poppy, Dwarf Allegro (P. orientalis) Long-lived perennial. Fern-like leaves, showy buds, opening to dazzling scarlet flowers with contrasting black eyes. 16 inches. Sow in June, transplant in October for flowers the following summer. Pkt= .05 gram, about 250 seeds.

W-34 Shasta Daisy, Alaska (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum) 3 feet tall. Clean, white daisy-like flowers with bright yellow centers make good home garden cut flowers and good border plants for sunny locations. One of the easiest perennials to grow, will usually bloom first year if started indoors in spring and transplanted when soil warms. Pkt= .5 gram.

W-36 Sweet William, Double Choice Mixed (Dianthus barbatus) A fragrant biennial in red, pink, white, lavender or mixed colors. May be started two mos. before setting outdoors, or sown where it will grow in late summer or fall. Requires full sun, good drainage & likes lime. Pkt= .6 gram.

W-39 Thyme, Creeping Thyme (Thymus serpyllum) Creeping sweet-scented ground cover with purple flowers, good in rock gardens, between stepping stones, or on dry slopes. Likes good drainage, full sun and alkaline soil. Plants grow slowly from seed, may be started indoors 2 mos. before planting, or outside in early spring or fall where they will grow. Sow thickly. Also known as Mother- of- Thyme. Pkt= .12 gram.

W-48+ Wildflower Mix for the northeast. A blend of 20 perennial and annual species native to or naturalized in northeast US and Canada. Includes Dame's Rocket, Black Eyed Susan, Shirley Poppy, Blazing Stars and Bachelor's Button. Start in cool place indoors two months before setting out, or broadcast in spring or fall in a seedbed in a sunny spot. Pkt= 2.4 grams.

X. ACCESSORIES

X-1-2 Legume Inoculant Garden Combo Available in two sizes; treats 8# or 50#. These dry peat-based rhizobia cultures will increase the nitrogen fixation and stimulate your legumes to higher yields. Suitable for peas, beans, limas and sweet peas. Moisten seeds, sprinkle inoculant & shake.

X-3 Jiffy 7s Peat pellets expand 7 times when you add water. Can be used for transplanting seedlings or sowing seed directly into the pot. No need for filling pots. 7s contain their own soil and fertilizer, and help prevent transplant shock.

X-4 Jiffy Pots Peat pots eliminate transplant shock as they can be stuck in the ground without pulling plant from pots. This 3 in. size good for tomatoes, brassicas & many flowers.

X-5 Kord Paks Handy 6.75x5.25x2.75 in. flats are made of recycled material and breathe much like clay, allowing for healthy root development. Four holes in each. Six will nest in a 1020 tray. New!

X-6 Light Duty Plant Trays For starting seedlings indoors. Known as "1020" in the trade, these are actually 10.5x21x2.25 in. and hold at least 18 3-in. jiffy pots. Made of plastic. Have drain holes.

X-7 Heavy Duty Plant Trays 11x22x2.75 in. These sturdy trays will last for years. They are good for windowsills because they have no drain holes. New!

X-8 Seed Tray Heater Measures 9x24 in. and operates at 24V through a plug-in converter. The mat provides a temperature of 95 degrees F. Regulate temperature by raising or lowering the flat with thin wooden strips. New!

X-9-11 Plug Flats Available in 3 sizes: #38, #50 and #98. Also known as Pro Trays. At the cutting edge of transplant technology. Fit into standard 1020 trays to ease handling in the greenhouse. Made of durable lightweight black plastic with bottom drain holes.

# cells	in. across	in. deep
38	2.19	2.31
50	1.88	2.31
98	1.38	2.31

X-12 Wooden Pot Labels 5 x 5/8 in. wooden sticks for identifying seedlings. Untreated.

X-13 Wooden Garden Stakes 12 x 1 1/8 x 1/8 in. Large enough to label rows in the garden. Untreated and made in Maine.

X-14 Kompost I (1-5-2, 5% calcium) 5# bag. An excellent fertilizer and soil conditioner at 5-10 lbs. per 100 square ft., or use as part of your own potting mix. The certification status of Kompost I and Komplete Potting Mix were undetermined as we went to press. Contact MOFGA for current information.

X-15 Komplete Potting Mix (.2-1-.4, 1% Ca) 5# bag. A combination of humus-type peat and Kompost I. Ready-to-use, uncompressed & moist, it is easy to handle, start seeds in, and water. Screened at 1/2 in. Some applications may need lightening materials. Can be used for soil blocks. Slightly acidic.

X-16 Ladbrooke Soil Blocker Makes four 2-inch soil blocks for starting seedlings. The soil block system allows for easy transplanting and avoids root spiraling. A quality product from England. New!

X-17 Wall o' Water Offered in 3-packs. Season extender for individual plants. Said to offer protection down to 16 degrees F.. We haven't tested, but offer on the recommendation of several seasoned growers. Surrounds plants with plastic teepees 18 in. high, 18 in. across, holding 3 gal. water which absorb heat during day and release it at night to moderate temperature extremes. Easy- to- assemble kits.

X-18 Embossed Black Plastic Mulch 50 foot length. Use to eliminate weeds and to increase soil temperatures. Not very aesthetic but it gets the job done. 4 foot wide, 1.25 mil low density, high strength film.

X-19 IRT Mulch 4x50 ft. A green translucent mulch that allows greater soil warming than black plastic while partially suppressing weeds. Tested successfully at the University of New Hampshire; increased melon yields by 25%. We recommend trialing this product on a small scale. New!

X-20-21 Reemay 67 in. wide spunbonded polyester from Dupont. Available in 2 sizes: 50 feet and 250 feet. We gained two weeks on summer squash, cucumbers, melons, basil with its use. It admits light and water and can be laid lightly over plants without using hoops. Do not stretch taut. Can be reused depending on amount of time exposed to the weather and care in handling. Increases soil temperatures and KEEPS INSECTS OUT. We also found it to be an effective scarecrow for young sweet corn seedlings! Truly spectacular results.

X-22 Typar 62in.x50ft. Spunbonded polypropylene is twice the weight of Reemay giving it much greater durability. Lets in light and water similar to Reemay. Manufacturer claims it will last up to four years. New!

X-23 Clear Slitted Plastic Row Cover 72 in.x 50 ft. This material is applied over wire hoops to form small tunnels, creating an environment which promotes the growth of heat-loving plants (slitted to be self-venting on hot days). Can offer a few degrees of frost protection. Can be reused with care.

X-24 Galvanized Wire Hoops For building tunnels with row covers, approximately 5 feet between hoops. 10 gauge wire, 76 in. long. Bundle of 20.

X-25 Landscape Fabric Top quality Weed-X landscape fabric is 3 layers thick to prevent weed growth in landscaped areas. 3x25 ft. New!

X-26-29 Supergrip Tools These aluminum alloy high tensile tools are durable and inexpensive. A special trigger hook built into each handle makes them easy to grip. Trowel, transplanter (long, narrow trowel), 3-pronged cultivator and dibble (pointed tool for making transplant holes). New!

X-30 Tru-Chek Rain Gauge Accurate wedge shape measures 5 in. of rainfall at .1 in. intervals. Durable gauge can be mounted or use its wire stand. New!

X-31 Compost & Soil Thermometer Encased in metal with a pointed tip, it probes 13 in. into the compost or soil to monitor temperatures accurately. Calibrated from 20 degrees to 220 degrees F. Takes the guesswork out of when to plant the corn, or whether your compost pile is hot enough to kill weed seeds and unwanted organisms.

X-32 Sudbury Garden pH Test Kit An inexpensive method for approximating your soil's pH and determining amounts of limestone needed to redress imbalances. Includes instructions, materials for 8 tests.

X-33 Sudbury Garden Soil Test Kit Contains reagents for approx. 8 soil pH tests, 8 nitrogen, 8 phosphorus and 8 potassium. Contains instructions, test tubes, & info booklet.

X-34 Rubber Bands 1# pkg. These are the #64 size, .25x3.5 in., approx. 460 per lb. Useful for bunching broccoli, blanching cauliflower, etc. New!

X-35 Trellis Plus We've had many requests for this strong nylon trellis. The 7 in. reach-through mesh has a strand strength of 60 lbs. and can be used for tomatoes, climbing beans, peas and cucumbers. 5x50 ft. New!

X-36 All-Purpose Salve Made by Blessed Maine Herb Co. with certified organic and wildgathered herbs: comfrey, plantain, St. John's wort, & calendula; with oil of lavender in a base of organic olive oil and beeswax. Soothes roughened hands. 2 oz. tin. New!

X-37-38 Orchard Netting Available in two sizes, 7x20 ft. and 14x14 ft. Three quarters in. mesh nylon netting protects fruit trees and bushes from birds.

X-39 Tanglefoot An extremely sticky substance, made of castor oil, natural gum resins, and vegetable waxes. Apply around tree trunks to prevent climbing insects from reaching foliage, buds and fruit. 15 oz. spreads a 2-3 in. band over 14 ft.

X-40 Tangletrap All-weather adhesive used on red balls to monitor insect populations. Sticky and odorless coating. 15 oz. covers 4 square ft. New!

X-41 Sticky Strip A yellow 3x5 in. plastic strip used for trapping and monitoring insect populations in the field and greenhouse. Uses no pesticides, gives off no fumes. Comes with a metal holder.

X-42 Red Ball Traps These 3 in. diameter wooden spheres should be coated with Tangletrap and used to trap and monitor insects, including apple maggot fly and cherry fruit fly. One trap monitors 2-3 acres, 1-6 traps per tree may significantly reduce apple fly maggot damage in home orchards.

X-43 Womanswork Gloves for Women Unlined suede pigskin gloves sized and designed to fit women's hands. Women's sizes small, medium, and large. Has Womanswork's logo: "Strong women building a gentle world." New!

X-44 Womanswork Gloves for Men Unlined suede pigskin gloves designed for men's hands. Mens' small, medium, large sizes. New!

X-45-48 T-Shirts Our T-shirts come in two styles (regular and long-sleeved) and two background colors, pink and silver. All are 100% cotton beefy T's by Hanes, and screened by Liberty Graphics of Liberty, Me. Design features a flowering kale in bluish purple, red and green. Sizes are extra large, 46-48; large, 42-44; and medium, 38-40. All styles shrink slightly when washed.

Y SUPPLIES FOR ORGANIC GROWERS

These products comply with the standards of the MOFGA Certification Committee. Growers outside Maine should check their own state's standards.

Y-1-2 Bioactivator Available in 1/2# and 2# sizes. Used to speed and ensure thorough decomposition in compost, feed lots, animal bedding, composting toilets, sheet composting, green manure plowdowns, etc. 1/2 lb. per ton or 2-10 lbs/acre. Instructions included.

Y-3 BioCast 3# bag Slow-dried, odorless, granular worm castings provide a fast-acting, gentle soil conditioner and plant food. Said to reduce transplant shock. Use sparingly as compost supplement: A little goes a long way.

Y-4 Blood Meal (12-0-0) 5# bag. Has the fastest release time of the natural organic nitrogen sources. As a vegetable side dressing, apply at 3/4 lb/100 sq ft. 3 wks after transplanting or 4 wks after seeding. Also acts as a temporary deer repellant.

Y-5 Bone Meal (6-12-0 plus calcium) 5# bag. Steamed, ground bones. A phosphorus source for gardens, greenhouses and flower bulbs. Use 1-2 lbs./100 sq ft.

Y-6 Fertall MB 1 pint. Balanced blend of chelated micro-nutrients including zinc, iron, copper, manganese and molybdenum. Seems to greatly benefit our seedlings.

Y-7 Greensand (0-1-7, 3% Mg, 20% Fe) 5# bag. A valuable soil conditioner rich in trace minerals. Loosens clay soils and promotes release of additional nutrients. Apply 5# per 100 sq. feet.

Y-8 Colloidal Phosphate (16%P) 5# bag. Apply 5#/100 sq. feet or use as a compost additive.

Y-9 Seagreen Fish-based Compost (1-1-1) 5# bag. Made in Maine from food-grade fish by-products, sawdust and peat moss. Use as soil conditioner (10# per 100 sq. ft.), side dressing or in potting mix.

Y-10-11 Sea Crop Liquid Seaweed Available in 1 pint and 1 gallon sizes. Produced from a blend of marine plants harvested on the coast of Maine. Provides nitrogen compounds and trace minerals. Can be applied to seed, root or leaf. Said to reduce transplant shock and make plants more frost resistant. As a transplanting medium or a germination aid, use 4 tsp. per gal. of water. As a foliar feed use 3 tsp. per gal. and also mix 1/4 tsp. of biodegradable detergent to help Sea Crop penetrate the foliage.

Y-12 Wettable Sea Crop Powder 10.7 oz makes 1 gal. of Sea Crop liquid. To reconstitute: Fill pint jar half full of hot or warm water. Add 3 Tbsp. powder. Cover tightly and shake vigorously. Fill jar and shake again. This pint of full strength Sea Crop should now be used as above.

Y-13-14 Sea Mix Available in 1 pint and 1 gallon sizes. Sea Mix is a blend of plant foods from the ocean. Combines the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium of ocean fish emulsion with trace minerals & amino acids of liquid seaweed. New analysis is 3-2-2. To be used as a foliar feed. Dilute at rate of 8 tsp. per gallon of water. Contains a wetting agent to ensure leaf penetration. For best results spray plants in forenoon at critical stages in growth cycle.

Y-15 Seaweed Meal Soil Conditioner 5# bag. Dried and ground seaweed. Mix into the soil at the rate of 1 lb. per 100 sq. feet. Contains trace minerals, enzymes & amino acids. Feed grade.

Y-16 Sul-Po-Mag (0-0-22, 11% Mg, 22% S) 5# bag. Generally used on soils which are deficient in magnesium and potassium but rich in calcium. Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. per 100 sq. feet.

Y-17 Sustane (5-2-4) 5# bag. Dried, granulated fertilizer made from composted poultry manure and softwood bedding material. Use 2-3# per 100 sq. ft.

Y-18 Diatomaceous Earth 5# bag. Fine powder of microscopic diatom shells is used to control soft-bodied insects. Avoid inhalation.

Y-19-20 Dipel Wettable Powder Available in 4 oz. and 1# sizes. Toxic proteins (endotoxins) produced by Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki are the active ingredient in Dipel. Leaf-eating caterpillars ingest the endotoxin which dissolves their intestinal wall and paralyzes their digestive system. They stop feeding soon after ingestion and die within 2-3 days. Effective use requires uniform coverage of the plant's surface. 4 oz. Dipel is garden strength, approx 4,300 I.U. per mg. 1 lb. Dipel is commercial strength, approx 32,000 I.U. per mg.

Y-21-22 Dipel Liquid Available in 8 oz. and 1 qt. sizes. Easy to mix liquid form covers one acre per quart. 8,800 I.U. per mg. New!

Y-23 Liquid Sulfur 16 oz. size. Easier to mix than wettable sulfur but still requires the applicator to keep the mix agitated. Dilute 2 1/2 tsp. per gallon. New!

Y-24 Micronized Sulfur 1#. Sulfur is not water soluble; the smaller the particle the better it stays in suspension. These particles are less than five microns. To apply thoroughly mix powder with water and constantly keep the mix agitated. Used to control scab, powdery mildew and leafspot. New!

Y-25 M-One 1 qt. A bioinsecticide containing toxic proteins produced by Bacillus thuringiensis var. san diego. Developed to control the Colorado Potato Beetle, the toxin works like Dipel to kill larvae as they feed on treated foliage. Use 1.5-3 ounces per gallon of water. Label recommends using gloves, dust mask, and goggles when applying. EPA no longer requires an expiration date on this product.

Y-26-27 Safer's Insecticidal Soap Concentrate available in 8 oz. and 32 oz. sizes. The specific pest-controlling fatty acids in Safer's are isolated from a plant- and animal-based soap. Compatible with other controls and foliar sprays, this biodegradable contact insecticide is gentle on beneficial insects. Controls aphids, mealy bugs, white flies, mites, scale, earwigs, spittle bugs. Mix 2 oz. with 1 gal. water or dilute to 1-2%.

Y-28-29 Safer's SharpShooter Weed and Grass Killer Available in 2 sizes: 24 oz. ready-to-use and 16 oz. concentrate (makes up to 3 quarts). A fast-acting soap made from selected fatty acids. Works on contact to kill unwanted vegetation within hours. SharpShooter is nonselective, so desired plants should be shielded from spray. Contains no toxic chemicals.

BOOK DESCRIPTIONS BY CR LAWN

1. Botany for All Ages by Jorie Hunken and the New England Wild Flower Society, 157 pages, softcover. Ideas for over 100 activities designed as environmental education projects for kids. Clearly the author has a profound understanding of kids. The projects show great imagination, such as making rain meters from haircap mosses, whistles from acorn caps ("kids become very fond of this loud noise, so don't introduce the skill unless you are willing to put up with the racket."), bouncing cranberries and searching for hitchhiking seeds.

2. Buffalo Bird Woman's Garden as told to Gilbert L. Wilson, 129 pages, softcover. "Besides our squashes, we also gathered squash blossoms, three to five basketfuls at a picking; and they were a recognized part of our squash harvest...These blossoms we picked in the early morning when they were fresh, but not if rain had fallen in the night...In my father's family we always put away one sack full of dried squash blossoms for winter." Buffalo Bird Woman (1839-1917), an expert gardener of the Hidatsa tribe, lived in Like-A-Fishhook village along the Knife River in present-day North Dakota. New!

3. Coloring Fun with Insects by the Entomological Society of America. 46 drawings of common insects for coloring, with non-pejorative information about each insect's natural history. Gives elementary-age kids a chance to have fun while learning some basic entomology, and raises everyone's consciousness about insects. Our best selling book over the past four years: We have sold more than 400 copies.

4. Dried, Cut and Edible Flowers for Pleasure, Food and Income by Louisa Lenz, softcover, 62 pages. Did you know that late morning is the best time to harvest cutflowers? That you should always cut stems on a slant? That sweet pea flowers are toxic and should not be eaten? This "working paper" is loaded with useful information, often in detailed charts such as the one on edible flowers which covers more than 80 kinds. Lenz, one of John Jeavons' pupils, provides the biointensive orientation for flowers that Jeavons gives for vegetables. New!

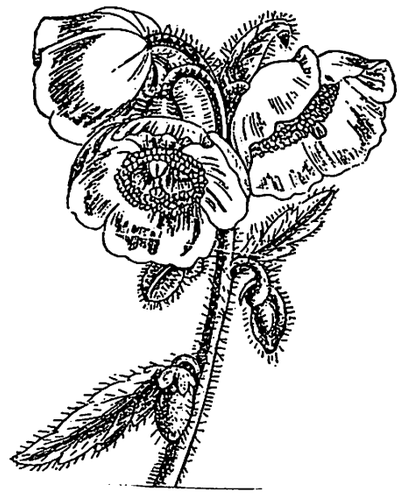
5. Field and Garden Vegetables of America by Fearing Burr, Jr., 667 pages, hardcover. Quality reprint of a gardening classic. Burr's book in 1865 was the first to provide complete and accurate descriptions of vegetable cultivars grown in America, including nearly 1,100 varieties, some of which are still around. An invaluable tool for preservationists and historians. Includes about 90 delicate woodcut illustrations.

6. Great Possessions, An Amish Farmer's Journal by David Kline, 235 pages, hardcover. A series of uplifting essays, suffused with quiet awe and reverence for the natural world. A celebration of maple sugaring, sassafras, ironwood, and animal tracks, and above all, an appreciation of bobolinks, bats, horned larks, and other winged creatures. New!

7. Healing Herbs for Women by Deb Soule, about 100 pages, softcover. The Avena Botanicals Herbal Apothecary booth is next to ours at Common Ground Fair, and each year our friendship with Deb is renewed and strengthened. She is a wise woman in the best sense of the tradition, and we are very excited to be offering her new book. Deb gives her magical and inspiring perspective on herbal and nutritional aspects of women's health. New!

8. Heirlooms and Genetics, 100 Years of Seeds by Lyman N. White, 144 pages, clothbound. I just couldn't put this fascinating book down, even in the wee hours of the night. The author went to work for D.M.Ferry & Co. (predecessor to Ferry-Morse) in 1929 and has remained close to the seed business since. He presents the simplest, most readable explanation of plant genetics that I have yet found. If you want to know the history of many of the varieties we list, you'll find it in this little volume.

9. Hort Ideas Published monthly by Greg and Pat Williams. An invaluable newsletter full of intriguing summaries of the latest research on a wide variety of horticultural topics including trees, shrubs, vegetables, flowers and horticultural products and accessories. We discovered many of the books in this section through reading reviews in Hort Ideas.



10. How To Grow More Vegetables than You Ever Thought Possible on Less Land than You Can Imagine, 3d edition, by John Jeavons, 144 pages, softcover. The bible of the French intensive/biodynamic method of cultivation. Covers techniques used in this method such as double digging. Condenses valuable information in excellent charts.

11. Identifying Diseases of Vegetables by A.A. McNab, A.F. Sherf, and K.K. Springer, 62 pages softcover, University of Pennsylvania. Excellent photographs facilitate accurate disease identification. Includes all the popular vegetables and all the common diseases which affect them.

12. The Kimberton Hills Agricultural Calendar Kimberton Hills Publications, 14th edition of the biodynamic calendar includes inspirational and philosophical essays, lunar and astrological charts correlated with planting data, and a striking map of the constellations. "A guide for understanding the influence of cosmic rhythms in farming and gardening."

13. Knott's Handbook for Vegetable Growers, 3d Edition by James E. Knott, revised by O.A. Lorenz and D.N. Maynard, 390 pages, spiral. Invaluable reference for market vegetable growers combines useful information with abundant easy-to-follow tables and graphs.

14. Let it Rot! The Gardener's Guide to Composting, Revised Edition by Stu Campbell, 160 pages, softcover. Many items which find their way into our bloated landfills could be composted. Campbell demystifies a potentially very technical subject to make the art of composting accessible to all. No, you don't have to turn your piles every 14 days to make perfect plant food.

15. The New Organic Grower by Eliot Coleman, 269 pages, softcover. Although I could never be as organized, systematic, logical and disciplined as they, I've always admired Eliot Coleman, and his mentors Helen and Scott Nearing. Coleman has crafted this book out of his two decades of experimentation. If you are now, ever have been, or ever wish to be a market grower, you should read this book. The chapters on crop rotation and green manures alone are worth the price.

16. The New Seed Starters Handbook by Nancy Bubel, Rodale, 385 pages, softcover. Revised edition of a gardening classic by a 30-year gardening veteran. If you start your own seeds, you'll find many practical suggestions. Includes new sections on raising garden flowers, wildflowers, and trees and shrubs from seed.

17. Park's Success with Herbs by Gertrude Foster and Rosemary Loudon, 192 pages, hardcover. Recommended by several growers as the best book on herbs, and one that has stood the test of time. Covers seed starting, garden culture, harvesting and preserving. Over 350 color photographs show each herb at the seedling and mature stages.

18. Pests of the Garden and Small Farm: A Grower's Guide to Using Less Pesticide by Mary Louise Flint, 276 pages, softcover. Hort Ideas thinks so highly of this comprehensive guide that it has earned a spot next to Hortus Third on their bookshelf. Flint, IPM specialist at the University of California, Davis, covers insects, diseases and weeds with superb organization, lucid text, and extremely detailed color photographs and drawings. Bravo for the final chapter, a summarized troubleshooter for all major crops with page references to the text! Highly recommended for commercial growers. New!

19. The Salad Garden by Joy Larkcom, 167 pages, softcover. A thorough, well-illustrated manual with detailed sowing, cultivation, blanching and harvesting techniques for salad crops. Covers chicories, endives, oriental brassicas, corn salad, celeriac, fennel and arugula, as well as lettuces and radishes. Includes superb recipes illustrated with rich color photographs. The author is an expert British garden writer. New!

20. Secrets of the Soil: New Age Solutions for Restoring Our Planet by Peter Tompkins and Christopher Bird, 444 pages, softcover. The authors, who stirred so much interest and controversy with The Secret Life of Plants, herein explore the inner workings and history of the biodynamic movement. Gripping reading about earthworm castings, devic communication, cosmic pipes and global climatic changes. The appendix includes recipes for making biodynamic compost and such esoteric preparations as stag bladders stuffed with yarrow flowers and chamomile buried in a cow's intestine! New!

21. Seed to Seed by Suzanne Ashworth, softcover. The Seed Savers Exchange has periodically published updated seed saving guides, the latest in their 1989 Summer Edition. Now comes an excellent full-length book on seed saving techniques for the home gardener. Folks familiar with his work in the Seed Savers guides can look forward to more spectacular photographs from David Cavagnaro in Ashworth's book. Many of these shots were taken at the SSE's lovely gardens at Heritage Farm. New!

22. Shepherd's Purse: Organic Pest Control Handbook by PEST Publications, 52 pages. A good handbook for home gardeners, with large color drawings of common insect pests, summaries of their life cycles, and available organic controls. Has a good index of suppliers of beneficial insects, "organic" and microbial products. New!

23. 1990-1991 Tiller Buyer's Guide: Your Guide to Selecting the Right Tiller and Attachments the First Time! by Tom Nelson, 174 pages, softcover. Here is a $10 investment that can help you be prepared to make a hundredfold greater investment wisely. This very thorough guide covers more than you will ever need to know about 29 makes of tillers from Ariens to Yard Pro. If you think the idler pulley clutch is for lazy folks, and the flywheel is for fishermen, maybe you'd better let your partner select your tiller. Or else get this book. New!

Catalog credits Cover art: Rachel Marsh; artwork: p. 19, Gabriel Willow, p. 28, Sam Sanborn; copy writing: CR Lawn, Gene Frey, Bill Getty, Polly Pattison; copy editing: Joann Clark, Priscilla Battis; layout: Gene Frey.

Attn. Group Coordinators!

Please consider carefully whether or not your group should participate in this order. The success of a group order is heavily dependent on volunteer energy. Please distribute catalogs as quickly as possible so members will have ample time to order before the deadlines.

If we did not send enough catalogs, contact us quickly and we will send more. If we have sent too many, please inform us so we can save money and trees in the future.

If we should be sending these order forms to a different person in your group, please let us know.

Our CATALOG contains an ORDER FORM to be returned to the group collator. Each form has the EARLY DELIVERY order pages (pages 1-2). Bulk Order Forms are included in some packets for growers wishing to purchase larger quantities of seed than are listed on the regular order form. Please circulate them to those who can use them. If you need Bulk Order Forms, please contact us.

If you have questions after reading the instructions, call us at (207) 872-9093 between 9-5 weekdays. We welcome feedback, questions and suggestions on our selections and service; we are always trying to improve. If you know of people or groups who are not now receiving our order forms, but who might be interested, please let us know.

JANUARY JIFFYSHIP is not recommended for group orders because shipments will be incomplete making group breakdowns difficult.

EARLY DELIVERY is available to your group provided we receive your order by Feb. 1. Your group should decide if it wishes an early delivery shipment. If it does, please refer to pages 1-2 of the order form for instructions and selections. Early delivery orders should be recorded on pages 1-2 and NOT in the main body of the order form. If some members want early delivery, and some do not, record the early delivery order on its own page, and the regular order for the same commodities in their normal places on the order form. Your group members should be instructed to to the same to make your collating easier.

Your group's contact person should keep a copy of your order. Upon receipt of seeds, inventory the shipment to insure accuracy BEFORE dividing seeds among members. This is the only way to ensure accountability for errors. As an aid in this process, we code-label each packet with its catalog number and size. We cannot be responsible for errors made by group collators and workers at breakdowns. We WILL be responsible for errors made by us at our warehouse.

To Order:

1) Groups choose a collator and collate their own orders. The job of the collator is crucial to the success of your order. Some groups have used the savings realized from volume discounts to pay collators for their labor. If you need help collating, please call us, as we have experimented with most possible and impossible systems!

2) Each group should mail one order to Fedco Seeds, 52 Mayflower Hill Drive, Waterville, Me. 04901. Orders must reach us by Fri. Feb. 1 to be eligible for early delivery service or volume discounts. If under last minute pressure, see page 4 for call-in days. Out-of-stocks are a particular annoyance for group orders. WE STRONGLY URGE GROUPS TO ORDER BY FEB. 23, as the out-of-stock rate often exceeds 10% in March. Final order deadline is Mar. 30.

3) Minimum order is $25. Orders under $50 add $5 for shipping and handling.

4) Fedco Seeds works on a preorder, prepay basis. Unless you have made other arrangements in advance, we expect groups to prepay for seeds. Each group sends one check payable to Fedco Seeds. Prepayment should accompany your order, or follow it immediately if you called in your order. We will not ship orders until payment is received. Call if you have a problem.

5) If you wish immediate acknowledgment of your order, please send us a SASE; otherwise we will acknowledge your order and give you a progress report by Feb. 21.

6) Indicate how you want delivery.

7) Group collators receiving multiple suggestion lists from members please collate them and send one list in with your order. Your suggestion "votes" count a lot.

8) Please tell us the number of households ordering on the blank on page 3.

9) If you have not already done so, you may become a member of Fedco Seeds by sending us $1 (if you sent $1 previously, please don't do it again). Membership is optional and not a requirement for purchasing seeds. Members are eligible to vote for our Board of Directors.

10) Indicate whether or not you will accept backorders. If you check "Y", you agree to take responsibility for getting backorder shipments distributed to your members. If you check "N," you will be refunded for any items not in stock as of your shipping date. Indicate whether or not you will accept substitutions of similar items if we are out of a chosen item.

11) In response to the question, "Are you a commercial grower?" please tell us how many there are in your group.

12) We accept add-ons to your order, but we cannot combine them with your original order in one shipment. We treat them as separate orders.

NEW FOR 1991!
EXPANDED ACCESSORIES SELECTION
SUPPLIES FOR ORGANIC GROWERS
(Replaces OGS order formerly with Moose Tubers)
JANUARY JIFFYSHIP FOR ORDERS IN BY JAN. 19
MANY ACCESSORIES SHIPPED IN FEBRUARY

GOODS

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